

THE CITIZEN.

"Europe, not England, is the Mother Country of America."

OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER OF THE UNITED IRISH SOCIETIES OF CHICAGO AND COOK COUNTY.

VOL. XV, NO. 16.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1896.—FIFTEENTH YEAR.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

A.O.H. GOSSIP.

Imposing Dedication of the New St. Patrick's Church at Lemont, Ill., Last Sunday.

Grand Turnout of the Ancient Order of Hibernians of Cook and Will Counties.

Other News of Interest.

It can be safely said, without fear of exaggeration, that Lemont was much surprised when it found its streets filled with the hundreds of marching Hibernians who came to honor their distinguished friend and sympathizer, the Rev. Father M. O'Sullivan, on Sunday last. The vast hollows of the stone quarries gave back in echo the splendid music of the bands which led the divisions, and the rocky streets rang with the steady tread of the military and uniformed societies as they followed the route marked out by the marshal of the parade.

Ten cars over the Santa Fe railroad brought the larger contingent of the Cook county A.O.H., which on arrival were increased by delegations that came on the Chicago & Alton road, and arrived in time to fall in line when Vice-President W. J. Doherty gave the signal to march. At least 800 brothers of the Chicago divisions were present, much to the astonishment of the men from Lockport and Joliet, who had sent about 200 members to assist the Lemont division as a reception committee. Past County Delegate John W. McCarthy, mayor of the city, accompanied by the board of aldermen and chief officials of the departments, greeted the visitors on their arrival, and offered the freedom of the city to its numerous guests with that cheerful air of resignation, under unexpected difficulties, which recommended Brother McCarthy to the good graces of all. The clergy, arriving over the Santa Fe railroad, were accommodated with handsome carriages, and his aids reporting all ready, the grand marshal gave the signal to the platoon of Lemont's "finest" who led the way, and the procession wound itself along the crowded streets toward the new church of St. Patrick, in the town of Lemont, where they had all come to participate.

After the police marched the Polish Hibernians, their uniforms of blue and red and glittering sabres sparkling bravely in the sunshine, as in response to their officers' commands they went through some intricate maneuvers. Next came the Catholic Knights of Illinois in company front, the sobriety of their dark uniforms relieved by their crimson and white plumes, gold epaulettes, and flashing swords carried at salute passing the position from which the reverend clergy reviewed them. Then followed Company A, Hibernian Knights, under command of Captain Connolly, and the stalwart physique of the Irish lads was warmly cheered as they swung along the street in perfect order and rigid adherence to the tactics under which they are drilled.

Divided from the uniformed ranks by a splendid band of music, came the delegations of the Chicago divisions of the Ancient Order, under the command of County Vice-President W. J. Doherty, who must be complimented on the discipline showing in numbers and the discipline displayed by his contingent. It is impossible of course to give accurate information as to the numbers sent by each division, but I am confident that, excepting two or three, all sent a respectable percentage of its membership to represent them. Div. 1 had many of its old members in the front ranks, including Brothers Terrill, O'Brien and Quinn. Brothers Cullinane, Lake Lyons, and Perkins had half their young men from North Avenue, but did not outnumber Div. 21, which was headed by Brothers Stenson, Gayer, McGowan and O'Connor. Div. 5 sent a goodly number to accompany President Brennan, Bros. Cullinane and Beegan, being followed by Div. 6, in charge of President Maguire, and Treasurer Fanning. Bro. William O'Sullivan brought his veterans of No. 7 from the Jesuit parish, assisted by Brother Barrett, and was followed by his namesake, P. J. O'Sullivan of No. 8, who kept his men in splendid marching order, aided by those excellent members, Brothers Gleason, MacHugh, Donahue and Monahan. At the head of Div. 9 were Bros. P. T. O'Sullivan, Dever, Owen Ahern, Clark and Foley. The South Chicagoans were followed by the men of No. 30 from Cummings, under the leadership of Brother Heelan, a veteran of many years standing. Div. 10 joined ranks with Nos. 26 and 37, and well they bore themselves, led by President P. J. Reynolds, President Doherty, Brothers Hugh McNally, Small, Hughes, Kerwin, Galligan and other "old timers." No. 11 had nearly forty of its good men and true in line, and was marshalled by President Bradshaw, aided by Vice-President Murray and Secretaries Kirby and Bradshaw.

County Secretary Frank Conroy, with Past County President P. B. Flanagan, Brothers Flanagan and Corcoran had a goodly number of No. 12 in evidence. President John E. Long, assisted by P. E. Conway, Daniel, kept the merry men of Bridgeport in line to represent Div. 13. No. 14 came with many of its young brothers who already claim the year's membership prizes, and were followed by Nos. 15 and 16, who, with marshals and regalia, lent much to swell the ranks and adorn the parade. Martin Mulcahy, P. J. O'Brien and Thomas Flanagan saw that No. 17 held its place, and proved its title to a reputation of never being found wanting when called on. Nos. 4 and 18 somehow had linked together under command of Bros. Daniel Collins

and M. Loftus. No. 19, led by Brothers Thomas and O'Shea, and marshalled by Brother Kennedy, sent nearly a hundred men from Halsted street, carrying the splendid colors of the division. Div. 20 made an excellent showing, hardly a member in good standing being absent from its ranks. Div. 23 not only had a full company of the Knights present, but had fifty of its staunch hard workers to represent the division.

Of No. 25 I cannot say too much in praise of the genuine spirit of Hibernianism already shown by the young men of the same. Brothers Mulligan, Moloney, Fitzgerald and Conway deserved the best thanks of the county for the good example they gave to the younger divisions. No. 29, notwithstanding the distance from the depot, gave President Keyes twenty men to accompany him to Lemont. No. 35 had most of its prominent members in the parade, among whom I noticed President P. F. Holden, Brothers Kavanagh, Gannon, McCarthy, and others. Divisions 2 and 36 had but few of their members present, owing probably to the scattered residence of the rank and file. However, Brothers Sherlock, Hill and O'Hara were in charge of the former, while Brothers Daly and Nolan looked after the small contingent of the latter division. The divisions of Joliet, Lockport and Lemont, in charge of Bro. John Ryan, closed the parade.

On arrival at the church, the centre aisle was given entirely over to the Hibernians, who occupied the same until the ceremonies closed with an eloquent sermon preached by the Rev. Dean Smith of Evanston. On leaving the church the visitors were entertained en masse at the Town Hall, by the committee of arrangements. At 4:30 o'clock the visitors returned to the city, loud in their praise of the kindness and hospitality of their good friends and brothers in Lemont.

Reviewing the proceedings aside from the gratification of having shown our esteem for Father O'Sullivan in a manner worthy of that gentleman, so far as numbers, enthusiasm and public display could testify the same, we have much more to congratulate ourselves on than may be apparent to many present. The businesslike dispatch and knowledge of handling large bodies of men in a convenient and economical manner, shown by the committee of arrangements, was certainly a revelation to many. The total absence of confusion, and perfect order maintained, as well as the want of a single occurrence which would call for remark from the most critical gives a guarantee to the public as to the methods which will prevail should any of our future enterprises include an excursion outside the city. As a matter of fact, to find a society where people could be found many who would have welcomed an opportunity to deride men of our race and religion. We gladly noted, during the long and somewhat fatiguing day, that our Hibernians bore themselves with the dignity and conservatism which indicated their sense of being the custodians of the reputation of a great society. When we consider the fact that there was little or no advertisement given of the event, and actual notice of only a week, the results are proof of how readily our members respond to the call of duty. Had there been but a week's further notice, there is not the slightest doubt that fifteen hundred men from Cook county would have represented the Ancient Order in Lemont.

The thanks of all members, individually and collectively, are due to the excellent and able committee of arrangements, consisting of Bros. P. E. Cummings, M. E. Lynch, J. J. Lamb, J. Carrington, Thomas Sherlock, and W. J. Kelly, for the tact and judgment shown from the time of leaving the depot until their return to the same. Beset on all sides by advisers and complaints, they nevertheless provided for the comfort of all, assuming and discharging all the financial obligations attendant on the same with the care and foresight which usually distinguishes men of business habits. It is exceedingly consoling to know that a day's work, including considerable financial investment, in connection with a society can be begun and closed without leaving a bone for the wiseacre to gnaw and quarrel over for weeks to come;—no tickets to be settled for, no progress reports of committees, no waiting for eight months to conclude a final settlement which cannot be had. Why not adopt similar methods for all our division and county enterprises without exception.

The next demonstration will be that of May 3, when it is expected as many as possible will escort our worthy archbishop to All Saints' church, to administer the sacrament of confirmation. As the march will be a short one, every brother should find it convenient to lend his presence to swell the ranks on that occasion. Brother Lamb and his gallant "boys" of Div. 20 deserve recognition and encouragement. It will be of valuable assistance in creating and building up a strong sentiment in favor of the Hibernians if the parade is worthy of the order. South Side divisions alone could send nearly a thousand members if the officers exerted themselves to that end.

State Secretary McGlynn cannot possibly complete his report for the State Convention without the quarterly reports of the divisions. He urgently appeals to the officers to assist him in this emergency. I hope his request will receive the attention due to so important a matter.

Names of delegates elected to the State Convention should be sent to the State President as early as possible, to assist that officer in preparing his committee list.

Every division president will receive information respecting railroad fares, etc., and should give same to the delegate at his earliest opportunity.

I again call attention to the ball of Div. 19 on Saturday, the 23rd inst. It will be an event worthy of its promoters, and every member possible should be present on the occasion. Earnest men like Brother Thomas and his comrades deserve support and encouragement. En.

SANCTUARY LAMP.

Presentation of a Beautiful Thank Offering Lamp by the Alumnae to the Chapel of the Sacred Heart Convent.

Interesting Ceremonies—Attractive Literary and Musical Program.

On Saturday at 2 o'clock in the afternoon at the mother house of the Academies of the Sacred Heart in this archdiocese, says the Times-Herald, there was a singularly beautiful ceremony. The alumnae, composed not only of graduates, but of all past pupils of the Sacred Heart, had their second annual meeting and it was signalized by a rare and impressive incident. A thank offering lamp of special design, previously described in these columns, was presented, blessed, lighted for the first time and hung in the sanctuary of the chapel with symbolism of flowers, music and rubric that made the day memorable to all who had the privilege of witnessing it.

The two post-graduate organizations known as the Venerable Mother Barakat and the Mother Duchesne reading circles, named for the founders of the Sacred Heart Institute, and the pioneer in the United States, respectively, presented the following programme in the assembly hall: "Easteride March," "Solemnity of the Sacred Heart," "Thou Art So Like a Flower," "Chadwick," "Villanelle," "Dell Aquas," "Maud McLaughlin," accompanist, Margaret Elizabeth Denison; "Venerable Mother Barakat Reading Circle Essay," subject, "Niches," Alice Elizabeth Moran; "Cavatina," Raff, Violin, Blanche Sellers Ortmann, accompanist, Margaret Elizabeth Denison; "Duchessne Reading Circle Essay," subject, "A Major Chord in Poetry," Anna Mary Murphy; "In Our Boat," Cowen, the choir, accompanist, Theresa McTernan; "Leonardo and Jesus," a dramatic poem, in three scenes, The President, Mrs. Prindiville, and Mrs. J. J. McCarthy.

Two reading circles who meet each year the essayists. Miss Moran, a daughter of T. A. Moran, possesses a gift of quaint humor, which was displayed to advantage in "Niches," to which human beings have to fit themselves as best they can. Miss Murphy's "Major Chord in Poetry" was an appreciative estimate of the poetical works of Louise Imogene Guiney, who is an alumna of the Sacred Heart.

Mrs. Robert D. McLaughlin, one of the more adept of the amateurs of the city, sang exquisitely two widely different numbers, showing notable purity and precision of execution, with Miss Denison, of the Amateur Musical Society, as accompanist. The choir, directed by Miss Julia Garry, and accompanied admirably by Miss Theresa McTernan, rendered Cowen's "In Our Boat" in a manner that would have delighted William M. Tomlin, who drilled them for that and the beautiful "Ave Maria," which, with Mrs. Ortmann's violin, they afterward sang in the chapel. Mrs. Blanche Sellers Ortmann, an artist on the most difficult of instruments, interpreted the Raff cavatina, accompanied skillfully by Margaret Prindiville. The reading by Mary Prindiville, of the poem, "Leonardo and Jesus," by the president of the association, Mrs. Margaret P. Sullivan, tested to the utmost great dramatic abilities.

A criminal assumes monastic garb, abusing "right of sanctuary," and endeavors to conceal his real character the more effectually from his superiors and associates by officiousness in nagging Leonardo da Vinci to finish the "Last Supper," the painting of which had kept the monks out of their refectory in Milan for nearly ten years. The long unknown fact that the painter had journeyed in the east is used to detect the base imposture and "uncow!" the pretender to the monastic state, while a Greek he had tried to impale as a model for Judas, but who is willing to be sacrificed, like Prometheus, for the sake of humanity and art, is painted in as Christ because of his self-effacement. The blasphemous Christian is made to serve as a model for Judas. The poem contains strong situations, which Mrs. Corse depicted with resources of voice and power of quickly changing impersonation that held the assembly for a long time after its conclusion. Her graphic face, flexible and musical voice, intense sympathy and fine training indicate an artist of high talents, both intellectual and executive.

The monk offering lamp was then borne in with the following sponsors and processional. Miss Ward acting for Mrs. W. A. Amborg, who is traveling; Sponsors—Agnes Amborg, Minnie Amelia McLaughlin.

Lamp Bearers—Eva George Kreer, Genevieve Rich, Marie Casgrain, Ada C. Sweet, Ella McEanis, Marion Nugent Carroll.

The Processional, with roses, callas, lilies and spring flowers—Alice Mulligan, Isabel Prindiville, Martha Gallery, Margaret Egan, Mary Gilman, Agnes Genevieve Lynch, Margaret Shenahan, Irapp Cooke, Blanche Sellers Ortmann, Mrs. Kremer, Mrs. Rice, Mary Elinor Cunningham.

Elected by the Alumnae Association to present and light the lamp—Margaret Frances Sullivan.

The mother superior made a gracious and apt response to the presentation address. The blessing of the lamp took

place in the chapel, a spacious temple, Gothic, well proportioned and well lighted. The archbishop being ill, sent a telegram, and Rev. N. H. Mooney, chancellor, acted in his stead, assisted by Rev. M. J. Fitzsimmons, of the Holy Name Cathedral, Rev. P. J. Muldoon and Rev. Father Jennings. The president of the association, elected by ballot to light the lamp, carried out the mandate. Benediction followed. Mrs. Cunningham rendered brilliantly as the solo Verdi's "O Salutaris."

The reception took place in the study hall, which the executive committee had transformed into a bower. The orchestra, composed entirely of alumnae, occupied a shrine of palms. The table was a picture, with blossoms and beauty, and Kinsley served.

The orchestra consisted of Therese Emelda Mullane, leader; Alice Genevieve Smith, Lydia Theresa Donoghue, Agnes Adele Mullane, Cora Prindiville, Alice Quon, Dorathia Gilman.

The choir contains Mary Rebecca Gallery, Mary Elizabeth Kervin, Margaret Elizabeth Denison, Mary Josephine Onahan, Annie Rebecca Ward, Marguerite Prindiville, Kathryn Prindiville, Theresa Lynch, Margaret Connolly Boynton, Mary Cecelia Wilson, Martha Green Guthrie, Mary Eleanor Cunningham, Miss Boettcher, Nellie Kehoe Byrne, Elizabeth Clowry Keogh, Anna Rose Fitz Gerald, Lydia Theresa Donoghue, Mary Agnes Tyrrell.

The ceremonies committee, with Joanne Fortune for chairman, includes Mary Gertrude Brenner, Mrs. T. J. Neary, Mary E. Case, Alice Sawyer, Edith Allen, Katherine Wade, Nellie Weadley, Katharine Sharkey, Isabel Palmer, Agnes Gladstone, Mrs. F. W. Boldenweek, Agnes Goodman Romacka.

The executive committee, to whom the success of the meeting was so largely due, is composed of Annie Rebecca Ward, chairman, and Anna Maria Conroy, Joanne Fortune, Julia Garry, Mary Josephine Onahan, Miss Conroy, of Milwaukee, was mistress of ceremonies.

The reception committee included Mrs. Martin J. Russell, chairman; Mrs. W. F. Henneberry, Mrs. Thomas A. Moran, Mrs. M. J. Corboy, Mrs. C. F. Mather Smith, Mrs. A. J. Pyott, Mrs. John J. Gallery, Mrs. Richard O'Neill, Mrs. Joseph A. Eagle.

These ladies presided at the tea table: Mrs. J. J. McCarthy, Kathryn McLaughlin, Florence McLaughlin, Mary Elizabeth Kervin, Mona O'Neill.

The general officers of the association are: President, Mrs. Alexander Sullivan, Vice-President, Mrs. W. A. Amborg, John C. Carroll, Mrs. Mary C. Onahan.

Recording Secretary, Mary Josephine Onahan. Corresponding Secretary, Kathryn Prindiville.

Treasurers, Mrs. J. P. Byrne, Anna Mary Murphy, Annie Rebecca Ward, Mrs. Paul Boynton.

Among the guests were Mesdames M. D. Hardin, W. J. Bell, C. M. Croak, E. K. Brown, J. Prindiville, A. Bell, D. J. Ryan, R. O'Neill, C. P. Monaghan, J. C. Ward, J. J. McCarthy, J. McDonald, F. Murphy, F. W. Boldenweek, T. J. McEnery, M. Sellers, Otto Heper, W. B. Smith, Z. Prindiville, J. W. Trainor, W. W. Rietz, C. P. Harrigan, L. O. Prindiville, Misses Laura, O'Connell, Naghten, Nolan, Bray, Allen, Tyrrell, Ratty, Croake, Mack, Vaughan, Carter, Doniat, McCarthy, Searies, McTernan, Leary, Fyfe, E. Brennan, Campbell, McNulty, Cunningham, Palmer, Harper, Donoghue, Devine, Barker, Carey, Fanning, Birmingham, Ernst, O'Reilly, Harrigan, McGinnis, Ryan, McEnery, Caruthers, Coleman, Mary O'Connell, Goodwillie, W. Birmingham, Kehoe, Hintze, Carroll, Lowe, Morrison, Brennan, Casey.

THE IRISH-AMERICAN LYCEUM.

Next Meeting Thursday Evening, April 23.

The regular monthly meeting of the Lyceum will be held in Unity Hall, No. 77 Thirty-first street, near Cottage Grove Avenue, next Thursday evening, April 23, at 8 o'clock sharp. The committee in charge promise a very interesting and enjoyable evening to those who may be fortunate enough to be present. A very large attendance of the members and their friends is expected, and as the meeting will be opened promptly all are asked to come early so the programme can be proceeded with in good time. The subject of debate will be "Woman's New Position in Business, Professional and Political Life," which will be opened by two prominent young ladies of the South Side, after which a general discussion will follow by the audience. Many able speakers will be present.

The programme promises to be one of rare merit, the following being among those to take part, Rev. D. F. Crimmins, Simon J. Forhan, Master J. Doherty and Misses Cahill and Duggan. For further particulars, also free tickets of admission, apply to the secretary, T. J. Sherlock, 134 Dearborn Avenue.

Father Burke Memorial.

Sunday week a beautiful high altar, a memorial to the great pulpit orator of the Order of Preachers, Father Tom Burke, was solemnly consecrated in the Dominican church, Galway. A stained glass window over the high altar was also unveiled as part of the memorial. There was a special fitness in the commemoration, as Galway was the native place of the great Dominican orator, and the church which has been thus beautified belongs to the order of which he was such a distinguished ornament, and within its shadows is the resting-place of his father and mother. The high altar was consecrated by the Most Rev. Dr. O'Callaghan, Bishop of Cork, who is himself a member of the Dominican Order. High mass was celebrated by the Most Rev. Dr. McCormack, Bishop of Galway. The Very Rev. Father Lyons, Prior, St. Mary's, Tallaght, preached the panegyric.

SOMETHING WRONG.

The Irish People Accused of Dark Age Ignorance by British Election Returns.

If the Figures Are a Lie on Them, Their Representatives in the British Parliament Ought to Enlighten the World Immediately.

(Boston Pilot, April 10.)

Says the Springfield, Mass., Republican:

"It is contended by the advocates of the reading and writing qualification for immigrants, that it would make against the races of southern Europe principally, and affect immigration from northern Europe very little. But if the returns of illiteracy from the last general elections in Great Britain are to be relied upon, the test will bear heavily on Irish immigration. The number of illiterates among the voters in the various constituencies was found to be as follows:

English counties.....	1 in 90
English boroughs.....	1 in 150
Welsh counties.....	1 in 80
Welsh boroughs.....	1 in 70
Scotch counties.....	1 in 90
Scotch boroughs.....	1 in 160
Ireland.....	1 in 5

The figures above given may be official, but they are none the less misleading; and for this reason: In Ireland the returns represent only the districts in which two or more candidates were put up, and those were not the districts in which the Nationalists were strongest. In the centres of intelligence, with a few exceptions, there was no opposition to the Nationalist candidates; otherwise the apparent percentage of illiterate voters would be much smaller.

Moreover, anybody familiar with election dodges understands how easily the protection of the secret ballot can be and is nullified by the "master" who compels his tenants or dependents to declare themselves unable to read, in order that his polling agent may fill out their ballots and see that they are cast for the candidates favored by him.

Another thing to be remembered is that in Ireland, even up to the present century, it was a penal offense, for a Catholic to educate his children. In 1801 the Protestant archbishop of Cork applied for the prosecution of a parent who had committed that offense against the Penal Laws, which were not repealed until 1829. It is less than a score of years since Catholics were exempted from paying tithes for the support of the Established Church. There are a very great many old men on the voting lists who are illiterate simply because there were no schools for them to attend in their youth. Today the census returns of the whole population show that the number of children enrolled in the various schools equals one-sixth of the entire population of the country.

It would be said if it were true, that 20 per cent of the grown men of Ireland were illiterate, but let us see how the record compares with some of our own communities, taking those in which there is the least admixture of foreign blood, viz., the eleven states of the Southern Confederacy. Here there have been no Penal Laws making education a crime, at least for white people, during all the years of their settlement. Mr. Porter's compendium of the census of 1890 furnishes no tables of illiteracy, and is so meagrely indexed that it is hard to extract anything from the jumble of figures pitchforked together. The Census of 1890 gives copious tables, and the conditions which they represent have not been materially changed during the succeeding decade. According to them the percentage of native white persons ten years of age and upwards, unable to write and the percentage of foreign-born persons of the same class, unable to write, are as follows:

STATE.	PER CENT.	PER CENT.
Alabama.....	24.0	7.7
Arkansas.....	23.5	8.6
Florida.....	20.7	10.0
Georgia.....	23.1	8.6
Louisiana.....	19.8	10.9
Mississippi.....	18.6	6.0
North Carolina.....	31.7	3.3
South Carolina.....	22.4	4.9
Tennessee.....	27.8	7.5
Texas.....	18.9	24.9
Virginia.....	18.5	8.4

Note that in Texas, where the percentage is against the foreign born, the Irish born of that state number only one-half of one per cent of the whole population.

Ireland is probably the only country in the civilized world whose people have been forced into ignorance by legal enactment, and yet we venture to say that among the immigrants from that nation today will be found as high a percentage of education as among the people of any country, including our own favored land.

Irishmen are not the wisest, strongest, tallest or cleverest men in the world, but they average well in most good qualities, and they are second to none in intelligence, native or acquired, thanks to generations of simple and cleanly-living ancestors. The Irish immigrant owes much to America—liberty, opportunity, a field for the development

of what is best in him. He appreciates the obligation and has not failed to liquidate it to the best of his ability, not infrequently with the liquid of his life-blood. He takes his chances against all comers, without fear or favor, asking only a fair show and merely deprecating, with a shrug of his broad shoulders, this incessant subjecting of him to the cathode ray, as if he were rather a novelty in the land which his forefathers did at least their share to make and preserve.

PATHETIC LETTER FROM MR. JOHN DALY, EX-M.P.

The following letter from John Daly was given for publication by his brother, Mr. James Daly:

JANUARY, 15, 1896.—Dear Jim: Your more than kind and very interesting letter of Oct. 31 was given to me on Nov. 12, but let that pass and let me tell you of a vow I vowed that should I be restored to liberty, and should I have cause to differ with John Redmond, I will first go to him and shake hands for Jones' sake, and then differ with him like a man, if needs be, because he not only brought me a beautiful photograph of Jimmy and a portion of his hair, but he got permission for me to have and keep them in the cell, and the same applies to sister Lollie, as it was she that sent them to me. I had a spider in the cell some years ago who got to know me right well, and when I got real fond of him they killed him. God may forgive them, I cannot; and last summer I had a fly in the cell that became quite familiar with me, but the cold banished him. But Jimmy's beautiful little picture makes me independent of fly or spider by helping in a great way to destroy the awful feeling of all-aloneness that kills a man slowly but surely. When I rise now I bid Jimmy, "The top of the morning," and when I come in I bid him the time of day, and also the good night. And, oh, Jim, if you could have got a peep at me on Christmas night you would have seen me standing in front of Jimmy drinking to him—

"To dear old Ireland, Ireland, boys, hurrah!"

To you and all at home, and to all my kind good friends in Limerick and elsewhere, on this happy day, I send the heart of my dear old mother and every wish with joy and alarm. I was alarmed to think of being so near losing her now after so many years of such a great effort on her part when I was full of the hope of seeing her again, for in truth, Jim, there are few men living owe more to a mother than I do to mine, and still fewer who have given less—! I do not mean of silver or gold. Mother never expected much in that way from me, and she knew that money-making was not included in my ambition. But to my mind a true appreciation of a good mother's love and tender kindness, and an honest acknowledgment of it, and would be to a mother, I think, more than silver and gold; and I fancy I was wanting in that. Yet I feel confident now that had mother been able to see into the future, though that is thirty years ago, she would have done just as she has done, and at that time I knew she would rather have seen her two sons lying dead at her feet than that their names should be connected with anything unworthy of their country. It is due to my mother that I should say so much on earth, as we may never meet again on earth, and as this is the only compensation I can make for all that I owe her.

However, the great compliment which the citizens and the united corporation of Limerick have paid me was, I am sure, more pleasing and compensating to my mother than had they showered gold on her, and I hope and trust that the Limerick people and Limerick corporation will be as united in the defense of their own dignity as they have been in conferring on me honors which I never sought nor deserved, but for which I am truly and sincerely grateful, regardless of the consequences. I have only space now to say that we have not very long to wait now to know what is going to be my fate, as the opening of parliament must decide that; and while I am strong in the hope of being restored to freedom, yet, should it be otherwise, I think I have inherited enough of mother's patient endurance to meet it in a manner worthy of her, and as becomes a man. With kind love to home and friends, I am ever yours,

J. DALY.

P. S.—I got young Madigan's letter of Dec. 2.

Catarrh Cannot be Cured

with Local Applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quick medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, price 75c.

An Old Nurse for Children.

MRS. WINKLOW'S SMOOTHING SYRUP for children teething should always be used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea.

CHAPTER VII.
CASHIERS REVISITED.

Just before the publication in The Century Magazine for October, 1890, of the facts embodied in the foregoing chapters, I was sent by The Century company to Johnson's island, at Sandusky, to Chicago and Indianapolis in search of material needed in the illustration of other prison articles then in preparation.

After finishing my business at Indianapolis I proceeded by way of Louisville and Knoxville to Asheville, to carry out my long cherished purpose of paying a visit to the mountaineers who had harbored our party in the winter of 1864.

As the morning train rolled south out of Asheville the rain was falling steadily and I thought with foreboding of the afternoon drive into the mountains from the railway terminus. In half an hour, however, the sun was shining brilliantly and the blue ridges were emitting puffs of gray fog. I had been in Asheville but once before and between the two visits 26 years had intervened. Where the guests of the superb Battery Park hotel now look from its wide verandas on to the peaks of the Blue Ridge, a field battery then ranged across the valley, and along the western front of the town a wide belt of timber had been slashed to give free range to the guns. Yesterday I had rolled into the town along the windings of the French Broad in a vestibuled train, thinking of that other time when we tramped in under a canopy of loaded muskets.

My destination was the point in the mountains where my party had been recaptured and my object to revisit the friends who had fed and harbored us. Who of them would be living and who dead? Who of my guides, guards, captors and harboring friends would remember me? My former visit had been such a thrilling adventure and the memory of it was so much like a vision that for weeks before I started and at several of the great hotels on the way I had dreamed queer things about my old friends away up in the mountains. At the Galt House in Louisville I dreamed that one little red checked maiden of the old times had married a barber, and that the professional chair, draped with dirty towels, stood in the family sitting room. In one family at least where our former advent had been an event in the isolated lives of the household, and which family by the marriage of the young people had ramified into several neighboring homes, I knew my return would be of as much importance as the coming of a kinsman.

At high noon I was set off the train to find myself 30 miles from my destination. The local liveryman, instead of replying to my question as to the price for which he would send me to Cashiers valley, stated that he would provide me a horse, wagon and driver at \$2.50 per day, I to bear all expenses of feed and lodging. At the hotel where I repaired for dinner before starting I found a fat and rosy Episcopal clergyman on the "gallery," who, having just washed his face and hands, was standing in a bent and dripping attitude awaiting a dry towel. As they say in that country, he "suspicioned" my identity and politely asked me where I was bound. I told him.

"May I ask whom you are going to see over there?"

"I am going to Riley Hooper's," I said.

"Ah," said he, "I thought so. I knew all about you. They are looking for you, and will be delighted to see you."

After dinner, a light top buggy crusted with the mud of a hundred journeys drove up to the door. As we were not to reach our destination that day I took the clergyman's advice as to a halting place for the night.

As we drove into Webster, the court town of Jackson county, three miles from the station, a mass of white thunder caps rolled over the mountains and the big drops were beginning to patter down. I found shelter in the village store and the driver sought cover for his trap. Webster is a sorry county town, where the razor backed hogs root wallowing places about the door of the store undisturbed by the village loungers, who chew tobacco, jockey back in splint bottomed chairs on the porch. I felt very jolly, however, when I recalled a certain faraway morning when I tramped out of the town shivering, with the mud and snow oozing through my broken shoes at every step. The old brick jail stood in the next yard, and despite the rain I jumped over the gate and ran into the hall and inspected the corner room where we three ragged boy lieutenants had once passed a night.

For six miles farther our road wound along the picturesque bank of the Tuckasee river, the same road along which we had come to Webster under guard. Crossing to the opposite branch by a pole bridge, we passed into the Cullowhee valley, with its frequent cabins and cornfields and orchards, dotting the fertile bottom lands along the winding creek. Here was abundance for consumption, but evidently no market for the surplus. We passed little groups of haystacks which had been rotting for years in the meadows, some of the stacks almost hidden under the vines which were rapidly growing over them.

At the farther end of the valley we

commenced the ascent of Cullowhee mountain. Glad to walk for awhile, I tramped up the winding road for a couple of miles in advance of the carriage. Believing we were now nearly on the crest, I exchanged with the driver and took the reins. Soon the good road changed to shelving rock and quagmire, and for two miles more we toiled up, giving frequent rests to the jaded horses. We were two hours in making the ascent, and to describe the granite rocks we drove over and the springy places we toiled through to readers who bowl over park roads and level country lanes would be as hopeless as to make finite creatures understand the infinite. We began to trundle down grade at last and to meet barefooted children of the mountain tops with bags of nuts, whose sudden faces indicated that they lived far up above the schools. A few miles farther in the gathering twilight we came to the mountain farm where we had been advised to stop. Two log cabins with twin stone chimneys nearly covering the ends of each house were joined by a middle roof. Fruit trees grew in front, and in a broad garden at the side was a mass of great blue cabbages that fairly hid the ground. Log barns and cribs stood over the way, and such an air of thrift and comfort prevailed on every hand that I blessed the Rev. Mr. Deal for his guiding suggestions. No one being in sight, I climbed over the bars to find only the house dog at home. The doors were open, disclosing wide fireplaces and ample beds in every room covered with curious conceits in patchwork.

Returning to the carriage I found a tall mountain woman talking with the driver. The men folks were gone, she said, and she had no corn to feed the horse. "Madam," said I, "some bread and milk—anything will do for us. Please see if you can't find something for the horse." She turned back and I followed to the barn to find her on the scaffolding examining little bundles of oat straw. "Nary thing for the horse," she said, "but some rye." She was powerful sorry, but they were "plum out of house feed." The driver declined to feed rye and we drove regretfully toward Hamburg, two miles farther on. It was getting dark when we arrived, at "Brown's," and I looked with disgust upon the small frame house painted white, and compared it with the picturesque home of plenty in everything except "house feed."

Two "backs" had arrived before us, one of which carried a girl who was returning from "college" in the Cullow-



MOUNTAIN MILL.

hee valley to Cashiers. Mrs. Brown said she could take in another back if we would sleep two in one bed. "My dear madam," I said, "you can put my driver on the roof, if you like, but I am accustomed to sleeping alone."

The two drivers whose wheel tracks we had been speculating on all the afternoon were sitting by an empty fireplace, and on my suggestion of a fire one of them started to find an ax. I went out to the back porch with my hands in my pockets and in the opposite door in the glow of the kitchen fire stood a small barefooted boy, bursting with fat, with his hands also deep in his pockets. At the same moment some dark object came slopping round the corner in the chips. "Hello, Jumbo!" I said. "Who killed that chicken?" "Mammy. My name ain't Jumbo."

The driver came back to say that he had "done found the wood pile, but couldn't find nary ax." So we groped out together, and finding some logs already cut we soon had a roaring fire. The girl from college was helping Mrs. Brown in the kitchen, and supper was soon smoking on the table, including the slopping chicken crisply fried. The supper was good, but the table in the expressive language of the mountaineers, "Hit was the powerfulest curiosity they ever was." It was a round, double decker covered with oilcloth rudely nailed on. The outer rim was a space a foot wide, on which the plates, knives, forks and napkins were placed. The center of the table was six inches higher, and on this the body of the repast was spread. A big and little oil lamp faintly lighted the gloom, and when one of the drivers saw anything he waited on the opposite side of the table round came the center with a creak and a groan. Sometimes my plate was in total eclipse, and sometimes Jumbo's head was lost behind the big yellow bowl of apple sauce. I laid my hunk of hot corn bread on the movable rim, and away it went to the opposite side of the table.

I dismissed my conveyance in the morning and arranged to go the rest of the way with the "back" bound for Cashiers valley. The girl from Cullowhee college shared with me the one seat in the wagon, and the driver sat on the

end board over the traces. The wooden top was so low that I was forced to hold my hat in my hand and so came to the end of my journey in no great state behind a horse and a mule.

We had retained most of the altitude gained in the climb up the Cullowhee mountain so that the passage over the Blue Ridge was little more than the ascent and descent of an ordinary country hill. Cashiers valley is swung like a hammock between the tops of the mountains, 8,600 feet above the sea. Rock mountain and Chimney Top present huge granite faces to the valley. Whitesides, with its vast expanse of sheer rock on the hither side, is mostly wooded on the Cashiers face. Yellow mountain, the highest peak of the Blue Ridge at this point, the huge mass of Hogsback, the two Sheep cliffs and Big and Little Terrapin complete the blue walls surrounding Cashiers valley. A clean, sandy road winds through the settlement, along which our horse and mule wagon trotted quietly to the music of cowbells and gurgling trout streams, and in the sweet morning sunshine drew up before a low house of bawn logs and wooden additions, with beds of asters and all the old fashioned odorless fall flowers bordering the walks. The wood pile was opposite the gate, the barn on a neighboring slope and gardens of corn and cabbage swept round the rear of the house. Host and hostess were waiting in the porch and had remained up the night before until the unprecedented hour of 10 o'clock, awaiting me. I had written from Indianapolis that I should probably be one day behind my letter and Mrs. Hooper had assured her husband that I would come on time unless something broke down, as I was the most restless man she ever saw. We renewed our acquaintance before the log fire in the stone chimney and I was soon ready to start out in search of the other members of the Hooper family.

This Mrs. Hooper was the second of the four daughters of Squire Hooper and retained the family name, as did the elder sister, through having married within the clan. The squire, whom the county judges were wont to consult on knotty law points, died soon after the close of the war, but his widow, who was an invalid bolstered up in her easy chair a quarter of a century before, was still living, although confined to her bed. She seemed to live altogether in the past and to retain all the animosity of the wartime against her Confederate neighbors and was rather surprised at my more amiable views of the dead and gone past. She never tired of telling me "what store" her husband thought of me and Lieutenant Sill, and yet up to the very day of my leaving there was something on her mind. When taking final leave of Aunt Lucy, the old woman said to me in a trembling voice choked with emotion, "There's one thing I want to ask you—it won't hurt ye to tell me—be ye a friend of the south?"

"I hope so," I said, "Aunt Lucy." "If the war was to be fit over, we'd fight on the same side," she cried, pumping her point.

"Certainly," I said, "if I took a part, but I think I should leave fight to the boys next time."

After some further conversation she concluded with the statement that she didn't know much about politics, but she had always allowed that if I came back to the valley I would tell her what was right. "Ye must come again an stay all summer. Ye can merchandise a little to pay expenses," was Aunt Lucy's parting admonition.

In all this region the mountaineers divide politically just as they brawled during the war, and if parties swapped policies not a man would swerve from his allegiance to the party name. They are jubilant over the tariff on mica, but up in arms at the mention of the force bill. The old wartime feuds still control public opinion. As we came down into the valley behind the horse and mule team, my driver, who happened to be of Confederate antecedents, told me the story of the murder of his uncle during the war. A crowd of "outliers" had surprised him in the night and dragged him from his bed. After rifling the house and burning the books, they riddled their victim with balls and finished by crushing his skull with the butts of their rifles. I mentioned this to Mr. Hooper, who said it was true and that he deserved it. His (the uncle's) party had captured a Union man shortly before, and after shooting him and believing him dead Abe's uncle had gone back and snatched a rusty old pistol again and again at his head. The Union man, having recovered, organized a counter attack and did up Abe's uncle in mountain fashion for snatching his old rusty pistol so freely.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Rough on the Assembly.

Sir Herbert Maxwell, M. P., retells a tale about the lord high commissioner-ship of the general assembly of the Church of Scotland. When Mr. Disraeli was forming his administration in 1874, a certain noble earl, noted in addition to many estimable qualities, for his fecundity of forcible expletive, expressed a strong desire to become master of the backwoods. "Well," said Disraeli, "I had myself thought of that post for your lordship, but the truth is that her majesty is very particular about the language used in the hunting field, so I have determined to submit your name for her approval as lord high commissioner to the general assembly!" And to that post he was appointed accordingly. —Westminster Gazette.

Oculist Explained at Last.

"What makes you women kiss when you meet?"

"It is a sort of apology in advance for what we mean to say about each other after we part." —Indianapolis Journal.

To the thinker, the most trifling external object often suggests ideas which extend, link after link, from earth to heaven. —Bulwer.

The annual issue of books is estimated at 85,000,000 volumes, consuming 65,000 tons of sized paper.

DUCKS DROWN AN EAGLE.

Alleged Exploit Attributed to Crow Ducks on the Potomac.

If a writer for The American Field is to be believed, the crow duck is a most extraordinary bird on the Potomac river, cutting up such capers as to make even a naturalist gasp.

"Four years ago," he writes, "while shooting ducks with Mr. Waller, I noticed a flock of 3,000 or 4,000 crow ducks. After half an hour I noticed an eagle going toward the flock. When he arrived at the proper distance, he made a dart, but the ducks, as if by magic, went under water like a flash and sent up a volume as if a big mine had been exploded. This was done time and time again, and finally the volume of water thrown up was so great that the eagle was nearly drowned. An old duck once told me that he once witnessed the same scene and that the eagle was drowned. This is a sight seldom seen, which may occur but once in a ducking life of 50 years."

This crow duck is also known as the American coot, mud hen, blue peter and Fulica americana by various hunters and alongshore people. Up north these ducks may be seen in creeks and marshy, reed grown rivers, but south in Florida they resort in enormous numbers to the lakes where bonnets or yellow lilies abound, associating there with lesser scap ducks. They are shy birds, being much persecuted usually, but in localities where shooting is prohibited, near the Titusville (Fla.) railroad pier, for instance, they are as tame as sparrows, understanding that there they are safe.

The nearest anybody ever came to the drowning eagle story was Frank M. Chapman in his "Birds of Eastern North America," when he says: "When alarmed, they patter over the water, using their feet as much as their wings. The sound produced is a characteristic one." He does not say whether the water flies or not, but one could imagine that a crow duck just as it turned up to dive could give its scalloped webbed feet a kick up behind, like a vicious mule, and so saturating the eagle that it would be drowned. Eagles often catch living fish out of the water, and, of course, get more or less wet in doing so, but perhaps the Potomac river eagles are of a different species than those known to bird books.

ORIGIN OF ICEBERGS.

A New South Wales Scientist Advances a Theory of Their Formation.

In a paper read before the Royal society of New South Wales Mr. H. C. Russell dealt with the origin and release of icebergs. As is known, the number of icebergs met with between the cape of Good Hope and Australia differs greatly, being much more numerous in years than in others. There has, simple, within the past few years, a very large accession of enormous icebergs, and it has been suggested that this unusually large number may account for it.

Mr. Russell, however, assures us that the circumstances forbid the acceptance of this view, because the motion of the glacier depends mainly on the declivity down which it is descending, and that does not alter. The piling up of snow could not in one year cause such a marked increase in the rate of flow as would be necessary to account for the enormous increase in the number of icebergs which appear from time to time. It is obvious that there must be a force sufficient to break off the icebergs which are slowly forming on the shore and to do it at irregular periods separated by many years, and in Mr. Russell's opinion the true cause is found in the volcanoes of the antarctic continent.

When these burst forth in eruption, and by that act shake the foreshores, the icebergs are broken off from the glaciers. This view is to some extent confirmed by the report of the United States hydrographic office on the floating ice seen during 1892 and 1893 in the south Atlantic east of Cape Horn. In that report it is stated that the icebergs were of such size that they could not have been formed on small, low lying islands, but only on a large continent, where glaciers of great height could form. —Pittsburg Dispatch.

Lord Leighton.

Although an Englishman, Leighton was brought up abroad, and this is no doubt a sufficient reason why his works seem to stand apart from those of his contemporaries of the English school. Born at Scarborough on the 3d of December, 1830, the son of a doctor, he was taken abroad at a very early age on account of his mother's delicate health. In 1840 the Leightons went to Rome, where he learned drawing regularly under Signor Meli. They then moved to Dresden and Berlin, where he attended classes at the academy. In 1843 he was sent to school at Frankfurt, and in the winter of the following year accompanied his family to Florence. It was here that his future career was finally settled. His father consulted Hiram Powers, the celebrated American sculptor, who, in answer to the question, "Shall I make him an artist?" replied, "Sir, you have no choice in the matter; nature has done it for you." —Cosmo Monkhouse in Scribner's.

The Cockney View.

While the tower of Babel was being built a bricklayer on the top scaffolding bawled out to a laborer below to bring up some bricks. While the laborer gazed upward, open mouthed, a large lump of mortar fell from the bricklayer's trowel and lodged in his mouth. We are told that the guttural sounds he made in ejecting the mortar formed the basis of the German language. —London Globe.

Blood Medicine.

"The duke's marriage to the American was a bitter pill for his family to swallow."

"That is the way with medicine for impoverished blood." —Detroit Tribune.

READ

"THE CITIZEN"

Published and Edited by

JOHN F. FINERTY.

A Weekly Journal devoted to American, Irish and General News and Comment, and to History, Literature and Politics, Native and Foreign.

Best Weekly Advertising Medium in the Northwest.

IRISH-AMERICANS

OF

Chicago and the Great West!

Just Consider for a Moment Where You Would be Placed Without a Paper to Voice Your Sentiments!

You will all willingly admit that THE CITIZEN, since its establishment Fourteen Years ago, has kept the torch of Irish Nationality burning untiringly, like the lamp "in Kildare's Holy Fane." In an era of greed and selfishness it has appealed to the higher instincts of Irish manhood in America, and has preached Sound American Doctrine, alike opposed to native and foreign Know-nothingism.

It has not been led away by the Ignis fatuus of English Whiggery, and has fought the good fight and kept the faith, while weaker brethren, even while the Prophet was on the mountain, bowed down and adored an idol in the desert. It is the premier organ of true Irish Nationality, and, as such, should be supported by the people it has championed. THE CITIZEN has kept the colors of Irish Independence nailed to the mast, heedless of the wrath of Ireland's foes. The friends of Ireland should, therefore, sustain it in a manner worthy of the cause.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: \$2.00 Per Year. PAYABLE IN ADVANCE. NO CLUB RATES. ONE PRICE TO ALL.

OFFICES, 60 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO.

ON JEFFERSON'S DAY.

DEMOCRATS GATHER AT MONTICELLO AND TALK POLITICS.

Silver Question Comes Up in the Speeches
and Both Sides Are Advocated—Cullum
Telegraphs That He Is Still in the Race
for President.

MONTICELLO, Va., April 14.—The 153rd anniversary of Thomas Jefferson's birthday was fittingly observed here, where he lived and died, by the gathering of a large number of prominent Democrats from all sections of the country. The distinguished guests included Vice President Stevenson, Secretary Herbert, Postmaster General Wilson, Attorney General Harmon, ex-Governor Russell (of Mass.), Chauncey F. Black and Lawrence Gardner (president and secretary respectively of the National Association of Democratic Clubs), and nearly two score of senators and representatives, besides a number of national committeemen. The party left Washington in a special train in the morning, arriving in Charlottesville about noon and proceeded at once to Monticello, about two miles distant from the town.

Silver Question Boils Up Sincerely.

Here they were welcomed by Jefferson M. Levy, the present owner of the estate. The exercises commenced shortly after 3 o'clock, and upon the broad lawns were assembled several hundred people who had come from the surrounding towns and farms. Three addresses were delivered—the first by Chauncey F. Black, the second by ex-Governor Russell and the third ex-Senator Daniel, of Virginia. The greatest interest attached to the speeches of the two latter. Russell standing squarely on a "sound money" platform, and Daniel combatting his position with a freer silver argument. The party returned to Washington about 9:30 last night.

Secret of Jefferson's Leadership.

Hon. Chauncey F. Black, the first speaker, paid a glowing tribute to the memory of Thomas Jefferson, and in concluding introduced ex-Governor Russell. The latter declared that the secret of Jefferson's power and leadership was his steadfastness to principle, his courage, his faith; his resolute leadership having guided the latest as they did the first of the Democratic administrations, which with vigor and patriotism have made manifest the wishes, the rights, and the welfare of the whole people. Whatever the storm, whatever the gusts of passion or of prejudice, however threatening the clouds of panic and disaster which have hung over all nations, our president has kept the rudder true.

Russell Not Afraid of Political Defeat.

To no political law has he [Cleveland] trimmed sail, in no stress has he lost courage or abandoned principle. There is inspiration for us in the leadership of Jefferson and Cleveland. It serves us to stand fast to principle, to put aside expediency and compromise, and with courage and fidelity to meet all pending issues. So shall we merit and win success, and hold the confidence of the country as we have in the past. We need not fear defeat. We met it in '88 and then went forth united and strengthened to triumphant victory. We should fear the discredit of sacrificing principle to expediency, or of turning aside from the safe course which Jefferson established.

What the Ship Should Avoid.

Let our good Democratic ship avoid the passing flaws which would drift her hither and thither, content to wait "the powerful and steady gale which will carry the nation upon her true course." Senator Daniel spoke of Jefferson and his works, and in discussing the financial question took opposite views to those expressed by Governor Russell, who opposed free coinage.

CHICAGO, April 14.—The anniversary of Jefferson's birth was celebrated by Democrats at Brooklyn, Milwaukee and many other cities.

BROAD GAUGE FOR TETOTALLERS.

What the National Prohibition Convention Will Do Regarding Issues.

NEW YORK, April 14.—John Lloyd Thomas, editor of The Constitution, formerly secretary of the national Prohibition convention, in answer to a question as to whether there would be a split in the Prohibition party at the Pittsburgh convention, said: "No sir; there will be no split in the Prohibition party. There are two wings to the party, as there are to all political parties. One wing favors a declaration simply on prohibition and silence on all other political questions, including equal suffrage, monopolies, finance, etc., which the party has declared for in past years. The other wing believes that the party must declare on all political questions that are before the people; that silence will be equal to a sanction to present conditions.

"Thus far somewhat over one-third of 1,100 delegates to the national convention have been elected. About four-fifths of the elected delegates favor the broad platform. There is little doubt that the result will be a broad platform adopted at the Pittsburgh convention. Prohibition of course, will always stand as an essential element in our reform programme. Trouble with the woman suffragist in the convention? No trouble; no. But there will be a lively discussion and the woman suffrage plank will be in the platform."

CULLUM STILL IN THE RACE.

He Has Not Withdrawn and Does Not Intend to Withdraw.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 14.—Hon. J. Otis Humphrey, who is a delegate to the national Republican convention from the Seventeenth Illinois district, and who is under instructions to vote for McKinley, has received the following telegram from Senator Cullum at Washington: "I have not withdrawn, and do not intend to withdraw." Humphrey states that all the stories about Cullum withdrawing from the presidential race are "fakes, pure and simple." The Cullum club, of this city, has sent out a circular letter to all the delegates elected to the state convention asking them to vote down in the state convention any instruction, so that if after the first ballot in the national convention there is no choice Illinois may be in condition to make favorable terms.

Claude P. Johnson, of this city, the state president of the A. P. A., and Will E. Newton, of Bloomington, the state secretary of the order, are engaged in organizing clubs in the state in the interest of Representative Linton, of Michigan, as a presidential candidate. Johnson was one of the committee of the A. P. A. who visited Washington and endeavored to inter-

view McKinley, without success, however, as to his feelings as regarded that order.

Richardson Has a Scheme.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Representative Richardson, of Tennessee, the leader of the free silver Democrats in the house, in the absence of Crisp, said: "If the gold men control the Chicago convention the free silver men will put up a separate ticket, and vice versa." Then he asked: "If the silver and gold Democratic tickets together receive a majority vote what is to prevent the electoral voters so elected combining for the sake of the Democratic party and electing the president?"

Bradley Gets Some Votes.

MADISONVILLE, Ky., April 14.—The Republicans of the Second congressional district elected Dr. T. W. Gardner and H. G. Overstreet delegates to the national convention at St. Louis, and instructed them to vote for Bradley for president. E. D. Franks was nominated for congress.

Resolved for McKinley.

WARREN, Pa., April 14.—The Warren county Republican convention adopted unanimous resolutions for McKinley and elected William Schnorr as national delegate. Charles W. Stone was endorsed for congress.

NEW LAND BILL FOR IRELAND

Goes Farther Than Morley Did in the Last Liberal Government.

LONDON, April 14.—Gerald Balfour, chief secretary for Ireland, introduced the new Irish land bill in the house of commons yesterday. It is of much wider scope than that of John Morley, who was chief secretary for Ireland in the late Liberal government, and is upon the principle of purchase by the occupying tenant being the ultimate solution of the land question. In introducing the bill the chief secretary for Ireland said that the government believed that the land question was at the root of the agitation for home rule.

The bill provides means to facilitate the purchase of holdings and prevents the lessee from having rent levied on his improvements. It embodies some of the proposals of the bill of 1886 and modifies others. They proposed that the tenant should be deemed, on the payment of two years' arrears, to be in just possession of his holdings, leaving the landlord to recover the remainder of the arrears in the ordinary way. Continuing Balfour said that the government had decided not to alter the statutory term of fifteen years for fixing a fair rent.

SOME X RAY DEVELOPMENTS.

Discovery While Experimenting with Roentgen's Light at Denver.

DENVER, April 14.—A peculiar electrical phenomenon was noticed here by the experimenters in the X rays at the Homeopathic college. During the exposure of a plate under the Crookes tube one of the performers approached the induction coil, holding an incandescent bulb in his hand. Instantly the bulb began to glow with a bright blue light, which lasted as long as the bulb was within a dozen feet of the coil. On being removed from the influence of the coil the globe glowed at intervals for ten minutes, and when brought close to the Crookes tube in action its intensity was increased.

The incandescent globe was made by the Diamond Lamp company, which also made the tube, and both were of lead glass, but the degree of vacuum was so high that magnificent effects were obtained. The college has ordered a number of Geissler tubes made from this glass, which has been condemned by the scientists of the east, but which gives good results a mile above sea level. The altitude, it is claimed, is responsible for the high degree of exhaustion obtained in the lamps and tubes, the light, dry air avoiding what is technically known as "air wash" in the bulbs.

RECORD OF FITZHUGH LEE.

He Will Hereafter Be Our Consul General at Havana.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Fitzhugh Lee, who has been appointed consul general at Havana, was born in Clermont, Fairfax county, Va., Nov. 19, 1833. He was graduated at the United States military academy in 1853, and commissioned a second lieutenant in Second cavalry. After being seriously wounded by Indians on the frontier he was ordered to West Point as instructor of cavalry. He resigned his position on the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion and joined the Confederate cause. He was elected governor of Virginia in 1863. He is a nephew of the famous Confederate general, Robert Edward Lee. His predecessor at Havana, Ramon O. Williams, has been twenty-two years in the service and is considered a model consular officer. He resigned because he was tired of official service and wanted to attend to his private business.

IMPRISONED BY THE FLAMES.

Six Men in a Burning Mine with no Way of Escape.

BUTTE, Mont., April 9.—Word has just reached here from Basin, Mont., that the shaft house and hoisting works of the Hope mine are burning. Six men are in the mine and will undoubtedly be suffocated, as there is no way of escaping. They are John and Pat Buckley, Martin Sullivan, Hugh McKee, Barney Wall and William Holden.

Anti-Lynching Bill Is Law.

COLUMBUS, O., April 9.—Representative Smith's anti-lynching bill became a law yesterday. It provides that the heirs of any person suffering death at the hands of a mob may have an action for damages against the county where the lynching occurs and may recover \$5,000.

George Taylor Yet at Liberty.

KANSAS CITY, April 14.—Nothing has been heard so far of the whereabouts of George Taylor, one of the murderers of the Meeks family, who escaped from the Carrollton jail last week. His brother William has been brought here for safety.

Gold Reserve Is Shrinking Again.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The treasury yesterday lost \$23,400 in gold coin, and \$15,500 in bars, leaving the true amount of the gold reserve \$120,800,000.

DEATH OF JOHN A. COCKERILL.

Feted Newspaper Man Dies Suddenly of Apoplexy in Egypt.

NEW YORK, April 11.—A special telegram from Cairo, Egypt, says that Colonel John A. Cockerill, the well-known newspaper correspondent, died there last night of apoplexy in Shepherd's hotel.

John A. Cockerill was born at Dayton, O., in 1845. When the war broke out he had entered the army as a drummer boy. After the war had ended young Cockerill became a printer, and did his first work on the Solon of Temperance. Afterward he was appointed a clerk of the senate. He next became a partner of Clement L. Vallandigham in the publication of the Dayton Empire, at that time the organ of the Montgomery county Democracy.

Later he was a reporter in Hamilton, where he attracted the attention of J. E. McCullagh, editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer, who offered him a position on that paper. He afterward became managing editor. He subsequently edited the Washington Post, Baltimore Gazette, St. Louis Post-Dispatch, New York World, and Morning Advertiser. He went to Japan a year ago as the New York Herald's correspondent.

POWDER EXPLODES IN A MINE.

Six Men Blown Into Eternity While Putting in a Blast.

BUTTE, Mont., April 13.—By the explosion of 300 pounds of powder in a magazine on the 1,100 foot level of the St. Lawrence mine, six men lost their lives. They are: [Con G. Lowmyer, has a wife and child in Michigan; John Quinlan, Ed Shields, James Dwyer; John McVeigh, has a wife and four children in England; Patrick O'Rourke. Lowmyer and Quinlan were working in the shaft and had finished putting down a set of holes and gone to the magazine for powder. The other four men were working in the level by the magazine. Just when the explosion occurred is not known, as none is left to tell the tale. Lowmyer and Quinlan were killed instantly, and the others were probably suffocated by foul air. Logging, timbers and earth were piled in masses a distance of 100 feet from the explosion.

FORCED TO CONFESS AN ATROCITY.

The Story Annie Lamborn Now Tells About Her Father's Murder.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., April 12.—Detective Charles E. Chaffer, who is alleged to have forced the Lamborn children to confess having planned the murder of their father, B. F. Lamborn, and fix the crime on Thomas Davenport, has disappeared. To some people the statement of Annie L. Lamborn as to the manner in which she was forced to write the statement accusing Davenport of the murder read like the mere fabrication of the "smart lawyers." She has now, in the presence of her accused brother, confronted Alfred C. Lamborn, a half brother, and demanded to know why he had forced her to swear to a falsehood.

ASSASSINATION IN IOWA.

Three Persons Shot from Ambush, One of Whom, a Girl, Will Die.

NEW HAMPTON, April 12.—Herman Beak, a stationer of this city, shot Mike Barts and his son and daughter. Beak is a son-in-law of Barts, who lives three miles from town. Beak's wife recently secured a divorce from him. He held in wait in the brush for them while they were on their way home from church and discharged both barrels of a shotgun at them at short range. The girl was killed and it is thought the boy will die. Beak mistook the girl for his wife. He came to the city and gave himself up immediately after the shooting.

Ticked Ingalls' Neck.

TOPEKA, Kas., April 12.—John Curtis languishes in the insane asylum here because he tickled ex-Senator Ingalls on the back of the neck. Ingalls was walking down Atchison street in deep meditation, when Curtis slipped up behind him and tickled him on the neck. The senator turned on him in rage and demanded to know why he should be subjected to this indignity on the public thoroughfare. The probate judge took notice of the incident, and after an examination, decided that Curtis would not have done such a thing if in his right mind, and sent him to the asylum.

Kaiser and Wife at Messina.

MESSINA, Sicily, April 10.—The emperor and empress of Germany, accompanied by their suites, landed here from the imperial yacht Hohenzollern. Thursday and Friday a visit to the points of interest. Their majesties received a warm welcome. The inhabitants threw flowers in their carriage during the drive which they enjoyed in the neighborhood. They left for Venice during the afternoon.

Leaped from the Third Story.

CHICAGO, April 13.—Frank Masco of 40 Superior street, who was taken to the county hospital Sunday suffering with erysipelas, jumped from the third story window of the hospital at an early hour Monday morning. When picked up by the attendants Masco was dead. He fell on his head and crushed the broken skull into his brain.

Murder by a Jealous Husband.

KANSAS CITY, April 13.—J. A. Jones, an employe of the Western Union Telegraph company, shot and killed George Franklin, a member of the Salvation Army, at Jones' home. Jones' wife is a Salvationist, and Franklin had accompanied her to her home. Jones is still at large.

Prominent Lumberman Drops Dead.

MILWAUKEE, April 14.—Thomas Wall, of Oshkosh, Wis., a prominent lumberman and politician, dropped dead in the Colby-Abbot block yesterday afternoon.

Gov. Jones, of Nevada, Dead.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 11.—Governor Jones, of Nevada, died at the Palace hotel in this city last evening.

THE DEATH RECORD.

Hon. GUSTAVUS KOERNER, ex-lieutenant governor of Illinois, at Belleville. ROBERT LITTELL, publisher of Littell's Living Age, at Boston. ALEXANDER GRATTAN, highly respected citizen of Pana, Ill. Bishop RYAN of the Roman Catholic diocese of Buffalo, N. Y. PHILIP G. KILLIAN, veteran of the late war, at Wilkesbarre, Pa. SHELLEY SEXTON, prominent G. A. R. and K. P. man, at North Manchester, Ind. Rev. JOHN D. KEEFE, well-known Methodist minister, at Rockford, Ill.

COLD WATER PEOPLE.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ILLINOIS PROHIBITION CONVENTION.

Free Silver, Woman Suffrage, Popular Election of United States Senators, Etc., Go Into the Declaration of Principles—Convention Proceedings.

SPRINGFIELD, April 10.—The state Prohibition convention closed its business yesterday and nominated the following ticket: Governor, Hale Johnson, of Newton; lieutenant governor, E. A. Windle, Fairbury; secretary of state, Alonzo E. Wilson, Chicago; auditor public accounts, A. J. Bassett, Chicago; state treasurer, E. K. Hayes, Galva; attorney general, Robert H. Patton, Springfield; members board of trustees, University of Illinois—Lucy Page Gaston, Harvey; Carrie L. Groat, Rockford; Ella M. Orr, Pittsfield; United States senator, Daniel R. Sheen, Peoria.

These are the delegates to the national convention: G. W. Gere, Champaign; J. R. Hanna, Monmouth; H. C. Tunison, Jacksonville; Dr. H. A. DeLano, Evanston; H. B. Kopley, Effingham; J. G. Woolley, Chicago; J. Lamont, Rockford; Mrs. L. S. Rounds, Chicago; Judge D. McCullough, Peoria; Mrs. Mary Metzger, Moline; D. R. Sheen, Peoria; Dr. J. F. Barry, Chicago; H. H. Patton, Springfield; Dr. J. G. Evans, Abingdon.

The following is the organization of the state central committee: Chairman, George F. Gere, Champaign; secretary, James H. Shaw, Bloomington; treasurer, James H. Hobbs, Chicago; executive committee—Alonzo E. Wilson, Chicago; Daniel R. Sheen, Peoria; James Fuller, Springfield; Hale Johnson, Newton. The convention adopted a platform declaring for the prohibition of the liquor traffic; giving the right to vote to women and men; extension of the civil service system to all grades of the public service; free schools to children; observance of the "Sabbath" day; a tariff commission representing all political parties; election of United States senators by direct vote of the people and free coinage of silver.

Dr. Evans of Hocking college, was selected to take charge of the campaign fund, and \$2,000 was subscribed by the delegates present as a starter. A state ticket will be nominated today.

The report of the majority of the resolutions committee was "in favor of issuing gold, silver and paper by the government only, in sufficient quantity to meet the demands of business and give full opportunity for the employment of labor, and to be full legal tender for all debts, public and private." The minority report added to the above the words: "That the government should not discriminate in favor of gold as against silver, and that its mints should be open upon equal terms to both at the ratio now established by law." After a heated discussion in which about 100 delegates participated the minority report was finally adopted by a vote of 212 to 169.

Lynan Trumbull Ill.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., April 13.—While delivering the oration at the funeral of ex-Lieutenant Governor Koerner ex-Senator Lyman Trumbull was taken ill. Considering his advanced age a consultation of four physicians was held. They finally decided that it would be safe to take the aged man home, under the care of Dr. L. J. Bechtold. The illness of Mr. Trumbull has taken a serious turn, and the doctors in attendance express great fears as to his recovery.

Big Damage Suits at Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 13.—The Civic Federation and city officials have recently been raiding the "Chicago Board of Trade" rooms, run by William Skakel. The sequel is a series of suits for damages by Skakel and others against such men as W. T. Baker, Lyman T. Gage, Franklin MacVeagh and Mayor Swift, and also against Mrs. Potter Palmer. The suits are for sums ranging from \$10,000 to \$50,000. The aggregate against Mrs. Palmer is \$85,000.

Sentenced for Murder.

ANNA, Ill., April 13.—Calvin Rains, who has been on trial during the last week at Jonesboro for the murder of J. B. Coulter at Cobden on Nov. 4, 1895, was Friday morning sentenced to twenty-four years' imprisonment. The evidence in the case was circumstantial. The jury was out fourteen hours. Rains' wife is now in jail as an accomplice in the crime.

Divine Healer Schrader at Cairo.

CAIRO, Ill., April 14.—Rev. Schrader, "divine healer," has arrived here from Louisville, and is healing all who come to him. Several remarkable cures were effected yesterday. He thinks he will go to Memphis next.

Illinois Democratic Committee.

CHICAGO, April 10.—After consulting with Governor Altgeld and Secretary of State Hirschman, Secretary Theodore Nelson of the Democratic state committee, Friday issued a call for a meeting of that organization in Chicago, April 30.

State Notes.

The trial of Dr. Couble of Sidell, charged with forgery, is in progress in the circuit court at Champaign, Ill. Seven tuberculous cows on the asylum farm at Elgin, Ill., were slaughtered by order of the live stock board.

Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, appointed William Penn Nixon, of the Chicago Inter-Ocean, a member of the board of Lincoln park commissioners to succeed Andrew Crawford, resigned.

Dr. John Scott, assistant state veterinarian, placed the Mount Hawley road, near Peoria, Ill., under quarantine. Four cases of glanders were found among the horses.

Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, has restored the rights of citizenship to Frank Washington, alias Bud Washington, of Mount City; James Kouse, of Carriers Mills; Andrew J. Lindsey, of Pomona; and Edgar Huddleston, of Crab Orchard.

Thieves broke into the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific station at Sixty-second and Clark streets, Chicago, and stole \$100 from the cash drawer.

Found His Body in the River.

NEW YORK, April 14.—The body of Horace L. Stilson, a wealthy lawyer of Boston, has been found floating in the Harlem river. Stilson came here several days ago, and while aimlessly wandering around the streets attracted the attention of the police. He was taken to the police station, but the officer in charge after talking with Stilson released him. He was placed on a street car and the conductor was asked to let him off at the Astor House. That was the last seen of him until his body was found in the river.

NATIONAL LEGISLATURE.

Synopsis of Proceedings in Both Houses of Congress.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—In the senate the bill of Montana, one of the five Republican senators who voted against considering the tariff bill, defended the course of the silver Republican senators, declaring that the Dingley bill was not framed as a patriotic measure. He urged that unconditional protection should be linked with free silverism. Some progress was made on the Indian appropriation bill. The calendar was cleared of all private pension bills after an hour specially devoted to pensions. Butler (Pop.) of North Carolina spoke in favor of government postal telegraph.

The house defeated the bill to abolish compulsory pilotage on coast trade sailing vessels. Fitzpatrick of Massachusetts denounced the A. P. A. in discussing the matter of appropriations to sectarian institutions. The District bill, from which this money had been eliminated, was passed. The "dilled cheese" bill was considered without action, and the resolution calling for information on the Maybrick case adopted.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—In the senate Call presented resolutions requesting the president to intervene in the Mrs. Maybrick case in England and try to secure her release. Sherman protested that the senate had no business interfering and wanted to table the resolutions, but when Call proceeded to speak Sherman agreed to let the resolutions go to the judiciary committee. Hoar, in reply to questions from labor leaders as to what was being done to restrict the powers of United States judges, said a bill would be ready in a short time. A bill was passed providing for the exposition at Omaha in 1893, limiting the liability of the government to \$200,000. The Indian bill was discussed without action. Adjourned to Monday.

The house debated the "dilled cheese" bill and much opposition was developed to the tax features. No action. At the night session an attack was made on the practice of giving larger pensions than the law allows to officers' widows. Little business was done.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The house passed the bill taxing "dilled cheese" by a vote of 160 to 58. The only amendment adopted was a reduction of the license of retail dealers to \$13 per year. The bill also taxes the product one cent a pound. Republicans voted for the bill, except Aldrich, Belknap, Cannon, Connolly and Lorimer, all of Illinois; Brumm, of Pennsylvania; Evans, of Kentucky; Long, of Louisiana; McCullough, of Tennessee; Trevelyan, of Virginia. A resolution was adopted ordering a plan and estimate for the improvement of the Missouri river opposite Sioux City, Ia.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—At the instance of Governor the senate determined to open the publication of the Patent Office Gazette to general competition. The rest of the day was given to the Dupont case, Burrows of Michigan and Brown of Utah supporting Dupont's claims. At the opening of the session Hoar reported on Call's Maybrick resolution to intervene in the execution of British law in Great Britain. The report was three long lines and was to indefinitely postpone. Call was not present and the matter went over. An executive session was held.

The house spent the day transacting business relating to the District of Columbia. Several bills were passed.

Fought a Bloodless Duel.

PARIS, April 13.—The Prince de Sagan and M. Herment, author of the play "Le Nègre," fought a duel Monday morning. They exchanged four pistol shots on the St. Ouen racetrack without effect. The trouble grew out of alleged personal reflections upon the prince in the play. The seconds of the prince were General Friant and Count de Dion.

THE MARKETS.

New York Financial.

NEW YORK, April 13.—Money on call nominally 300%; per cent. prime mercantile paper 5%; per cent. sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at 4.00%; 4.00% for demand and 4.00% for sixty days; posted rates, 60/4; 60/4 and 60/4; commercial bills, 4/7.

Silver certificates, 60/4; 60/4; no sales; bar silver, 60/4; Mexican dollar, 14 1/2. United States government bonds firm; 4% registered, 117; 5% coupons, 117; 5% registered, 115; 5% coupons, 115; 7% registered, 105; 7% coupons, 105; 7% registered, 95; Pacific 6% of 7, 103.

Chicago Grain and Produce.

CHICAGO, April 13.—The following were the quotations on the Board of Trade today: Wheat—April, opened 60 1/2; July, opened 60 1/2; closed 60 1/2. Corn—April, nominal, closed 29 1/2; May, opened 29 1/2; closed 29 1/2; July, nominal, closed 31 1/2; Oats—April, nominal, closed 19 1/2; May, opened 19 1/2; closed 19 1/2; July, nominal, closed 20 1/2; Pork—April, opened 12 1/2; closed 12 1/2; May, opened 12 1/2; closed 12 1/2; Lard—April, opened 13 1/2; closed 13 1/2; May, opened 13 1/2; closed 13 1/2.

Produce: Butter—Extra creamery, 17 1/2 per lb.; extra dairy, 16; fresh packing stock, 15 1/2; Eggs—Fresh, 10 1/2 per doz; Lard—Foultry—Turkeys, 11 1/2 per lb.; chickens, 10 1/2; roosters, 9 1/2; ducks, 11 1/2; geese, 10 1/2 per doz. Potatoes—Burbank, 18 1/2 per bu.; mixed, 14 1/2; Sweet potatoes, 10 1/2 per bu.; Apples—Fair to fancy, 12 1/2 per bu.; Apples—Berries—Jennet, 10 1/2 per bu.; Honey—White clover, 13 1/2 per lb.; broken comb, 9 1/2; extracted, 5 1/2.

Chicago Live Stock.

LIVE STOCK—Prices at the Union Stock Yards today ranged as follows: Hogs—Estimated receipts for the day, 20,000; value ranged at \$3.00 to \$4.00; pigs, \$2.00 to \$3.00; rough packing, \$1.50 to \$2.00; and \$1.50 to \$2.00 heavy packing and shipping lots.

Cattle—Estimated receipts for the day, 12,000; quotations ranged at \$4.00 to \$4.50 choice to extra shipping steers, \$3.00 to \$3.50 good to choice do., \$2.50 to \$3.00 fair to good, \$2.00 to \$2.50 common to medium do., \$1.50 to \$2.00; butchers' steers, \$2.00 to \$2.50; stockers, \$1.50 to \$2.00; bulls, \$1.50 to \$2.00; Texas steers, and \$2.00 to \$2.50 veal calves.

Sheep and Lambs—Estimated receipts for the day, 10,000; sales ranged at \$3.00 to \$3.50 western, \$2.00 to \$2.50 Texana, \$1.50 to \$2.00 natives, and \$1.50 to \$2.00 lambs.

Milwaukee Grain.

MILWAUKEE, April 13.—Wheat—No. 2 spring, 60; No. 1 northern, 60 1/2; May, 60 1/2; Corn—No. 2, 29 1/2; Oats—No. 2 white, 20 1/2; No. 3 do., 20 1/2; Barley—No. 2, 30 1/2; samples, 29 1/2 to 30 1/2; No. 1, 30 1/2.

St. Louis Grain.

ST. LOUIS, April 13.—Wheat—No. 2 red elevator, 60; on track, 59 1/2; May, 59 1/2; July, higher, 61 1/2; Corn—Cash, 29 1/2; options better, 29 1/2; May, 29 1/2; July, 29 1/2; Oats—Cash, 19 1/2; on track higher, 19 1/2; May, 19 1/2; July, 19 1/2; Rye—on track.

Detroit Grain.

DETROIT, April 13.—Wheat—Cash white, 70 1/2; cash red, 70; May, 70 1/2 to 70 3/4 asked; July, 69 1/2 bid.

HISTORY OF A WEEK.

Wednesday April 9.

A report comes from Constantinople that the porte has issued an irade decreeing the expulsion of all Christian missionaries from Armenia.

At the Republican primaries at Louisville McKinley men elected sixty-nine delegates and Bradley men ninety-eight.

An attempt of the street car employees union to start a strike on the Buffalo line was a failure.

A snow storm is raging in New York, in which state there is a foot of "the beautiful" on the ground in some places. Alien manufacturers residing in the City of Mexico gave a magnificent banquet to President Diaz last night, incidentally presenting him with gold plate value at \$80,000.

It is expected 60,000 people will attend the Christian Endeavor convention at Washington,

THE CITIZEN.

JOHN F. FINERTY.

CHIEF EDITOR.

Office, McCormick Block, 69 Dearborn-st.

TERMS:

One Year, Single Subscription.....\$2.00
Six Months.....1.00
Single Copies.....5c
All Subscriptions payable in Advance.
Entered at the Postoffice, Chicago, for trans-
mission through the Mail as second-class mat-
ter.

The publishers will not be responsible for any
money forwarded through the mail, unless it is
sent by Express Money Order, Postoffice Order,
Draft, or Registered Letter.
All Communications of literary nature should
be addressed to the Editor. All business letters
should be addressed to The Citizen Newspaper
Company.

Official Newspaper of the United Irish
Societies of Chicago and Cook County.

CHICAGO, APRIL 18, 1896.

AMUSEMENTS.

Following are the announcements for the
principal places of amusement during the com-
ing week:

ROOLEY'S THEATRE.
Randolph-st., between Clark and LaSalle-sts.—
Mr. John Drew.

SCHILLER THEATRE.
Randolph street, between Dearborn and Clark—
Salvini.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE.
Southwest corner Clark and Washington-sts.—
Cortina.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Clark-st., between Washington and Randolph—
"A Contented Woman."

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn—
Thomas W. Keene.

COLUMBIA THEATRE.
Monroe street, between Dearborn and Clark—
Robert Mantell.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
West Madison-st., between Halsted and Union—
"Twelve Temptations."

HAVLIN'S THEATRE.
Wabash avenue and Nineteenth street—
"Miss Satan."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe—
"South Before the War."

NATIONAL PANORAMA.
Wabash avenue and Hubbard court—Battle of
Gettysburg.

"We must tolerate one another, or else tolerate
the common enemy."—Henry Grattan.

"It is not strength, and 'tis not steel
Alone can make the English reel.
But wisdom working day by day
Till comes the time for passion's sway.
The patient dint and powder shock
Can blast an empire like a rock!"
—Thomas Davis.

**IRISH MERCENARIES DISHONORING
THE SHAMROCK.**

Can any Irishman, with a spark of
Irish manhood in him, read the following
sickening stuff sent to his paper by a
correspondent of the Irish Catholic
(Dublin) without a feeling of bitter
shame?

"The feast of Ireland's patron saint,
the glorious St. Patrick, was kept by the
sons of Erin in no land more loyally than
in the historic island of Malta by our
(?) Catholic soldiers serving there.
Every opportunity was afforded the men
for taking part in the day's festivities,
and right gladly did they avail them-
selves of the privilege. To the number
of several hundred, the men formed up
at an early hour in Floriana square.
They were composed mostly of the
Royal Artillery—all stalwart men from
the four corners of Ireland, wearing the
green immortal shamrock sent by loving
hearts in the old land. The infantry
also mustered in large numbers, the
King's Own regiment (Lancasters) send-
ing a big contingent from Imtarra, a
remote part of the island. This regi-
ment is recruited mainly from the cotton
manufacturing towns of Lancashire,
and has on its rolls a large percentage
of Irish lads whose parents emigrated
from Ireland long ago. In poverty they
landed on the shores of England. 'Twas
England that made them poor. Ed.] But
if they were poor in this world's goods
they possessed God's richest inheritance
—the holy Faith [Which the English did
their utmost for centuries to destroy.
Ed.] preserved pure and unsullied [Ex-
cept when English bishops did their best
to pollute it, in the days of Henry II,
Henry VIII and Elizabeth. Ed.] from
the days of Patrick himself. This faith
they have handed down to their chil-
dren. [Oh, no—not in Patrick's sense.
He taught Irishmen to be Irish, not Eng-
lish. Don't load Patrick and the Irish
church with the iniquities of the Nor-
man and Anglican churches. Ed.] Hence
it is that today there do not exist
more loyal or devoted sons of Ireland
or her religion than these children of
the sea-divided Gael!!!!"

Hear that, ye men of Manchester in
your prison graves!

Hear it O'Neill Crowley, who died
fighting the redcoats, British and Irish,
in Killooney wood!

Hear it, John Daly in your dungeon
cell!

Hear it, ye Irish millions everywhere,
who have been scourged to the ends of
the earth by the Queen's Irish!

How can the just God love a people
who put on the livery of their foes and
His, and then glory in their shame?

We can understand an Irishman, with-
out money or means, being forced by
dire poverty into the glittering ranks of
England, but he should refrain from ad-
vertising his shame. He ought to re-
spect the shamrock by refraining from
wearing it so long as he wears the uni-
form of the enemy. He ought to re-
spect St. Patrick sufficiently to keep
silent about him while he is the servant
of that crown which fought the faith of

Patrick, in one form or another, from
the day that Henry defied the Pope until
Archbishop Troy and Bishop McCorm-
ack indorsed the Catholic petition
for the Union.

In this connection we may observe
that one English lieutenant compelled
the Irishmen in his company to remove
the shamrocks from their shakos. He
was perfectly right. Irish members
have made an outcry in parliament
about it. Why should they? Are not
Irish soldiers in the British service Eng-
lishmen de facto? Why should they mock
their native country by wearing her
native emblem, while they are prepared
to shoot down any Irishman who would
dare to raise the flag of independence
on Irish soil?

IF WE CAN'T FIGHT LET US ARBITRATE.

Cardinal Gibbons, of America, Cardinal
Logue, of Ireland, and Cardinal
Vaughan, of Great Britain, have united
in an appeal to the English speaking
peoples for arbitration in place of war.
They quote Christ in regard to the peace
makers, who shall be called the children
of God. The appeal of their Eminences
will be received by Christendom with
respect, but that is all the effect it is
likely to produce, for man is a belliger-
ent animal who dearly loves war, and
remembers the teaching of Christ in re-
gard to mild methods only when he feels
he cannot carry his point by force. The
Englishman is pre-eminently this kind of
a human being, and Cardinal Vaughan,
who is himself a "Saxon," ought to
know that John Bull will never arbitrate
except where fighting, as in the
Venezuela case, won't answer. Arbitra-
tion suits England just now, where
the big powers are concerned, but it
doesn't suit her with Arabs, "niggers"
and "sich like." The American and
Irish cardinals can't see through the
motives of their wily English colleague,
but we have a cathode ray kodak
specially manufactured for emergencies
of this kind. Therefore we say to Uncle
Sam, "Don't arbitrate with England,
unless you think she can lick you, and
we don't think she can."

By the way, the late Pope, Pius IX,
didn't "arbitrate" worth a cent when
Victor Emmanuel stole his patrimony.
He fought for his rights, like the soldier
of Christ he was. Even the present Pope
won't consent to "arbitrate" the plunder
of the property of the church, and has
refused every attempt of the Italian
government to bribe him with an "allow-
ance," fixed by itself. Indeed we have
no doubt that if his gifted Holiness had
the physical force necessary for such a
consummation behind him, he would
whip the Savoyards out of the states of
the church, as Julius II did the French
out of Italy.

Arbitration is well enough between
litigants, but not between national
rivals. Individually it is, no doubt,
noble to forgive your enemies and per-
mit yourself to be imposed upon for the
sake of peace, and in order to follow the
teachings of Christ, but nationally such
weakness is indefensible. Nations can-
not afford to turn the other cheek to be
smitten. If they should do so, they
would soon find the enemy's boot-leather
applied to them most vigorously in a
region where honor is said to be particu-
larly sensitive. Palaver will never win
the respect of robbers. The English, in
a corporate sense, are robbers. Our
safest arbitrators are not cardinals but
cannon.

SMALLEY, THE UNSAVORY, ON IRISH-AMERICANS.

That notorious character, George W.
Smalley, whose carcass is in New York,
but whose heart is in London, has been
writing reminiscences of the late James
Russell Lowell, while that person was
American minister to England, in Har-
per's Monthly for April. Lowell was by
no means a perfect diplomat, he cer-
tainly was not a stern, unbending
patriot, and, although he had many
fine qualities, he surely was among
the weakest of the very weak men that
have been sent to misrepresent America
in the British capital. Smalley, accord-
ing to his own statement, was very inti-
mate with, and therefore had consid-
erable influence over, the New England
poet, and, perhaps, this evil influence
may have had something to do with
Lowell's abject failure as a diplomat.
Thus, as ever, evil associations corrupt
morals. Smalley is a blushing Yankee
renegade, who may be fittingly described
as a brumagem Benedict Arnold. His
hatred for the Irish is something in-
tense. Some spirited man of the race
must have made a fool of him at some
time or another, and the fellow
hasn't got over his venom yet. The
Americans in New York have found
Smalley out, and he has been black-
balled by one leading club and suspended
by another. He deserves all the con-
tempt that can be showered upon him
by his original countrymen, for it is
absurd to class Smalley of the present
day as an American. He is much more
English than the English. He has sold
himself to the enemy not for money,
perhaps, but in order to win their ap-
plause.

Smalley's defense of Lowell's course
toward Irish-American state prisoners
in England is only what we could ex-
pect from a creature as degraded as he
is. He goes out of his way to slur the
Irish element in the United States, as
will be seen by the following excerpt
from his article in Harper's:

"I know very well that it is impos-
sible to refer to Mr. Lowell's American-
ism in England without stirring certain

animosities, which were freely expressed
during his life, and were not hushed by
death. And since I must refer to them,
I shall use a certain freedom of speech
which they who trumpeted their dislike
of him will have no right to resent.
They cannot be wholly passed over.
They affected Mr. Lowell at one time
deeply. They more or less colored one
period of his life. In part they were
personal to him; in part they are the
common heritage of every American
minister and ambassador to England.
They are partly social and partly polit-
ical. In so far as they are political they
are mostly Irish, or which is worse,
they were the censures of Americans
upon an American minister con-
ceived and expressed in order to con-
ciliate the Irish in America. It is
not necessary to spend much time in
combating comments of that kind. The
echo of them is still sometimes heard.
The Irish, of course, complained that
Mr. Lowell as minister did not take a
sufficiently hostile line. It is the ac-
cepted and freely expressed Irish view
that the envoy whom the United States
sent to the Court of St. James is sent in
order to be disagreeable to England, in
order to embroil the two countries. Is
it necessary to argue such a point as
that? A minister who acted upon such
a theory of his duty would be disloyal
to his own country—that is answer
enough. But the irony of the situation
is not complete, or not completely visi-
ble, until you know that Mr. Lowell's
personal sympathies were with the Irish,
and that he looked upon home rule for
Ireland as, in some form, inevitable.
Nor is it complete till we recall what he
has written on the subject, and perhaps
most of all one message in a letter to
Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, dated Dec.
28, 1884, and published by Mr. Norton.
He describes some of his diplomatic
efforts for the Irish, then says: 'When I
had at last procured the conditional
(really unconditional) release of all the
suspects, they refused to be liberated.
When I spoke of this to Justin McCarthy
(then the head of the Irish Parlia-
mentary party, Parnell being in Kil-
mainham), he answered, cheerfully,
'Certainly; they are there to make
trouble!'

"That is answer enough, and more
than enough, to the Irish complaints of
his diplomatic action. Their criticisms
on his Americanism may best be left un-
answered. He himself, so far as I know,
never answered them, and seldom re-
ferred to them, nor ever without a good-
natured contemptuousness. He had in
him the pride—the just pride—of the
true descendant of the Puritans. With
six generations of Lowells behind him,
with every fibre and drop of blood in his
body American, himself one of the
representatives of that New Eng-
land which is itself, and has ever been,
the truest representative of all America,
and the source of what is most Ameri-
can in America, why should he concern
himself with such criticism? Who were
the critics? We all know who they
were. Those very Irish or Irish-Ameri-
cans whom he sought to befriend, for
whose rights of citizenship he contended
to the utmost. It was these Americans
of the eleventh hour, their feet hardly
yet familiar to the pavements of New
York, who undertook to teach an Ameri-
can minister his duty, in a brogue which
itself was not American."

Smalley, of course, lies barefacedly
when he says the American Irish want a
minister sent to England who will make
trouble and embroil the two countries.
They want nothing of the kind. They
want a minister sent to England who
will uphold the dignity of the United
States, and protect American citizens
accused of crime in England in their
rights. The American Irish respected
Welsh and Lincoln while they repre-
sented America in London, and those
gentlemen did nothing to embroil the
two countries but they stood up for
American privileges. The American
Irish despised Lowell, as they still de-
spise Phelps, the flunkey, and the
miserable Bayard, because, like the
noxious Smalley, they degraded their
country in the eyes of foreigners, and
were afraid to call their souls their own
for fear they might miss some Eng-
lishman's invitation to dine out. The Ameri-
can Irish, much to their credit, have a
contempt for such un-American curs,
and they take no pains to conceal it.
Hence the wrath of the malodorous
Smalley.

THE ENGLISH IN EGYPT.

That English republicans are by no
means in love with Salisbury's Egyp-
tian policy is evidenced by the follow-
ing paragraph taken from an article
that recently appeared in the editorial
columns of Reynolds' Newspaper:

"The French people have large inter-
ests in Egypt, and they have sentimental
feelings as well as pecuniary interests.
And now they feel that the old hypocrit-
cal character of perfidious Albion has
again come out, and that we have taken
advantage of a peculiar situation to
make our hold over Egypt permanent.
We cannot wonder at the bad feeling in
France, and we think the British minis-
try is to be blamed for allowing such a
cause of estrangement to be developed
at such a time, when a good understand-
ing was beginning to arise between the
two nations. We have pleaded in season
and out of season for friendly relations
between us and the French over and
beyond any other people in Europe, both
because it pays us both and because it
best helps on the cause of democracy in
Europe. But this grand prospect is now

sacrificed in order that the international
shylocks may fasten more closely their
hold on the people of Egypt. It looks
as if European rulers were determined
to set peoples by the ears."

CHICAGO MEANS LIBERTY; NEW YORK SLAVERY.

Let us be thankful that we live in
broad, liberal Illinois, instead of nar-
row, bigoted New York, which has just
imposed on its citizens the penal enact-
ment, known as the Raines law. THE
CITIZEN has ever been an advocate of
law and order, of temperance, in the
rational sense of the word, and of effi-
cient police regulation. It has no fault
to find with advocates of total abstin-
ence, and it frankly admits that it
might be better for mankind if alcohol,
in any shape, had never become a com-
mon human beverage, but it has always
opposed, and always will oppose, laws
that aim at the personal liberty of the
citizen. The cause of temperance can
be better advanced by precept and
example than by tyrannical laws that
immediately prompt contrary human
nature to rebellion against them. We
know that wine, in one shape or another,
has been drunk by the human race dur-
ing thousands of years. It is frequently
mentioned in both the Old and New
Testament. We know that a biblical
patriarch, in his 601st year, "began to
be a husbandman, and he planted a
vineyard, and he drank the wine and
was drunken."

We know how Ham, the second son of
Noah, disrespected his father in his mis-
fortune, and how Canaan, the son of
Ham, was rather unreasonably punished
for the sin of his father.

We know that Holofernes, while in a
drunken stupor, was slain by Judith; and
that Christ converted water into wine
at a wedding feast, thus showing that
the cheering fluid was not offensive to
the divine power.

The antiquity of inebriating drink
is thus established beyond question, but
it will be noticed that while Noah was
led to commit an act of injustice through
drinking too heavily, and while Holo-
fernes lost his life for the same reason,
no scandal, no crime, occurred at the
nuptial feast of Cana.

This is the great difference between
excess and moderation. When a man
drinks so as to become lower than the
beast of the field, he is an object of pity
and disgust. When he drinks in rea-
sonable quantity he seems to be follow-
ing a law of nature.

It will be admitted that the percent-
age of chronic drunkards to the total
population is not large. Therefore, it
is not reasonable to punish an entire
community for the faults of a few. As
slight a city be made to go fasting
day because a dozen, a score, or
thousand, men had been guilty
of intemperance on Saturday.

The enforced Sunday temperance
nations furnish most of the hard drink-
ers. Nobody ever hears of a beastly
display of intoxication at the Sunday
festivities of the Germans or the
French.

Can as much be said of the Sabbath-
observing cities of insular Europe? Here
in Chicago we have rational per-
sonal liberty. The saloonkeepers are
made to respect the Sunday by closing
doors and lowering blinds, and
closing at the ordinary hour of mid-
night. No objection is made to these
regulations, because to object to them
would be unreasonable, and, yet, Chi-
cago is not a drunken or debauched
city. Few men are seen intoxicated on
its streets—fewer by far than are seen
on the thoroughfares of cities ruled by
stringent Sunday enactments.

Open repression of the drinking habit
leads to evasion. The Boston toppers
resort to the private bottle, or "pocket
pistol." The New Yorkers fly to Jer-
sey over Sunday to get their beer, or
whatever else of a liquid character they
may desire, and often come home, like
Tam O'Shanter and the smith, "roaring
fou."

Is not Chicago much better, morally,
than either of the persecuted cities men-
tioned?

Doctors often prescribe beer, ale, or
stout for invalids. In New York, on
Sunday, an invalid will be compelled to
take a room in a hotel, or order a super-
fluous square meal, in order to get a
health-giving beverage. Thus it be-
comes rather expensive.

How blessed Chicago is, and how
richly its population deserves to in-
crease!

We are now the most sober, the most
thriving and the most virtuous of
cities.

This we say in all modesty, and our
modest estimate of ourselves will not,
we hope, provoke the rage of the
envious.

But what is this Raines law? What
are its provisions?

Here, in brief, is what it is and they
are:

1. Abolition of all Excise Boards on
April 30.
2. Termination of all excise licenses
on June 30 next.
3. Creation of Excise Commissioner
at salary of \$5,000, deputy at \$4,000,
three special inspectors at \$4,000, \$3,000
and \$2,000; sixty inspectors at \$1,200,
and expenses for all.
4. A bureau at Albany, with clerical
help.
5. Give one-third of the net revenues
collected to the state and two-thirds to
the counties.
6. Allow county treasurers, except in
counties containing cities of the first

class, fees ranging from 1 per cent to 3
per cent, the latter in country dis-
tricts.

7. Prohibits all night licenses and the
sale of liquor on Sundays, except in
hotels, with meals, or in rooms occupied
by guests. This prohibition extends to
clubs, where liquor may be sold only at
meals.

8. Fine for violation of law is fixed at
not less than twice the amount of
license.

9. Allows local option in towns only,
and not in cities. Compels posting of
liquor licenses in windows of saloons.

10. Prohibits a saloon within 200 feet
of a church or school.

11. Allows courts to review applica-
tions for license, also petitions for revo-
cation of license.

12. Hotels must have at least ten
rooms for accommodation of guests, to
be rated as hotels.

Act takes effect immediately.

The licenses in New York are: First
class—hotel, restaurant, saloon, store,
shop or club, \$800; storekeepers' license
\$500. Second group, \$400. Third group,
\$75.

In Brooklyn: First class—\$650, store-
keepers \$360. Second group, \$250.
Third group, \$75.

NOTICE.

Some interesting local matter has been
crowded out this week owing to un-
usual pressure on our news columns.

GERALD BALFOUR's new Irish Land
bill recently introduced in the London
house of commons, has been described
by Tim Healy as Morley's old bill, with
the X rays turned upon it. Nothing is
seen but the bones. The flesh, muscles
and blood vessels are invisible.

A CHARITY matinee will be given for
the Sisters of St. Frances on Thursday
afternoon, the 23d inst., at Hooley's
Theatre, and from the exceptional merit
of the programme to be presented, a
splendid success is anticipated. Signor
Tomaso, the mandolinist, is to play;
Signorina C. Peluso, a young lady who
has but recently come from Naples, and
who possesses a voice of rare purity,
will sing, and the Tomaso Ladies' Man-
dolin Quartette will give one or two
numbers. This quartette is fast winning
for itself well-deserved laurels, and to
say that they play well, would be too
scant praise. The main part of the pro-
gramme will be given by the talented
pupils of Miss Anna Morgan of the
Chicago Conservatory of Music. They
will give two one-act plays—one a
comedy and the other a drama. Such a
programme cannot but be enjoyed by
all.

A GAIIC society for the study of the
Irish language has been established
among the students of Trinity College,
Dublin. In the Tuam News one trade-
man advertises his wares in Gaelic.
Cead Mille Failtha.—Catholic Sun.

THE Right Rev. Stephen Vincent
Ryan, Bishop of Buffalo, died, after a
prolonged illness, on the 10th inst. He
was born at Almonte, Can., in 1828, but
while an infant, was taken by his par-
ents to Pottsville, Pa. He studied the-
ology at the leading Catholic seminaries
of the United States, and was ordained
a priest by the late Archbishop Kenrick,
of St. Louis. He became professor and
college president, and became bishop of
Buffalo, on the death of Bishop Timon,
in November, 1868. He was a pious,
single-hearted prelate, and never took
any vivid interest in secular matters,
except where the interests of the church
were directly concerned. Bishop Ryan's
death, though expected, will be sincerely
mourned by the Catholic people at large.

DEATH OF JAMES P. DWYER.

The Popular Merchant Passes Away After
a Very Brief Illness.

Mr. James P. Dwyer, who had for
twenty-four years been a cigar merchant
at No. 68 State street, died of apoplexy
Wednesday at his home, No. 1842 Al-
dine avenue, Lake View. He was in
his usual health up to Monday afternoon
when he felt an attack of vertigo, which,
however, did not then present any
alarming features, and his condition
was not thought serious enough to de-
mand the services of a physician up to
a few hours before his death.

On Monday he first complained of ill-
ness and left the store earlier than usual.
The next day he suffered from severe
pains in the head which became so in-
tense at midnight it was not thought he
would live until morning. He lingered
in a semi-conscious condition until 1
o'clock in the afternoon, when death
came.

Mr. Dwyer came to Chicago twenty-
eight years ago. After clerking in the
cigar store of William Y. Daniels at
Dearborn and Madison streets he started
in business at No. 68 State street, where
he had been located ever since. He was
born in Syracuse, N. Y., in 1831. Mr.
Dwyer was a member of the Sons of
New York, the Royal Arcanum and the
Royal League. He leaves a widow and
eight children.

No man of his age in Chicago was
better known or more highly respected
than Mr. Dwyer. His brother John and
himself did the most successful business
in their line transacted in Chicago. In
this they have had, for many years, the
active assistance of Mr. Joseph Hayden,
and it is understood the popular firm
will continue in business under the old
title, because the late Mr. Dwyer took
great pride in the firm which he and his
brother founded. The sudden taking
off of the genial gentleman has left
his countless friends and associates with
gloom, and universal sympathy is ex-
pressed with his afflicted wife and chil-
dren and other members of the family.
The funeral occurred on Saturday
morning from the residence to Mount

Carmel Catholic church and thence by
carriages to Calvary. The attendance
was very large, and all classes of the
people were impressively represented—a
tribute to the great esteem and affection
in which Mr. Dwyer was held.

COL. MARCUS KAVANAUGH.

Elected to Command the Seventh Regi-
ment, National Guard of Illinois.

The announcement of Marcus Kava-
naugh's election as colonel of the Sev-
enth Regiment, I. N. G., was received
with cheers, the roll of drums and the
blare of trumpets last Saturday night
at the armory. Col. Henry L. Turner,
of the First Regiment, presided over the
election. Though only the line officers
had the privilege of voting, a large
number of the field and staff officers
and 100 or more privates were in the
armory to hear the result. As soon as
this was known a detachment of officers
was sent to notify the new colonel, who,
in a short time, made his appearance at
the armory. As he entered he was sa-
luted by the drum and bugle corps,
which was reinforced by the cheers of
the officers and men. He was met near
the door by Col. Turner, who congrat-
ulated him on his election, and, after a
general handshaking, Col. Kavanaugh
proceeded to the officers' quarters where
he made a short address to the line. He
said:

"Gentlemen, I feel the honor that has
been bestowed upon me, and all I can
promise you in return for it is a large
amount of hard work. There is no reason
why the regiment should not go on
and muster 100 men in each company.
Within six months I expect to see this
regiment have twelve full companies of
100 men each. I expect the regiment to
live up to the proud record it has made
in the last two years. During the labor
troubles the Seventh turned out as sol-
dierly a set of men as I ever saw. If my
election should be confirmed we are not
going to have any dead timber in the
regiment."

"One of my reasons for accepting the
command is my affection—not my lik-
ing—my affection for the regiment.
Every man should go to work and bring
in recruits. But we do not want re-
cruits unless they are the right kind.
We want men who have the military
spirit and who will take an active inter-
est in the regiment."

"We don't know what may happen.
This has been called a play regiment.
It may be called on for serious duty.
There are rumors all over the world of
troubles that it may require the arbitra-
ment of arms to settle. It may be that
within a month, or within a year, the
regiment will take the field. If such
should be the case I would not want a
better body of men with which to face
danger than the Seventh."

Lieut.-Col. Moriarty and Maj. Meehan
also made short speeches to the of-
ficers, and then the new colonel made a
speech to the men on the same lines as
his address to the officers.

THE CITIZEN congratulates the gal-
lant Seventh on its admirable choice.
Col. Kavanaugh is an ideal commander.

The Scots Were Never Cannibals.

The following appears in the Ottawa
Can., Free Press:

"Editor Free Press: The following
paragraph has recently been published,
and republished, in the columns of the
Free Press: 'St. Jerome states that he
saw Scotchmen in the Roman armies in
Gaul who ate human flesh regularly, es-
teeming it a great delicacy.' The para-
graph is a libel on St. Jerome, who does
not make such a statement, and on the
ancient Scots and Caledonians, who
were never guilty of cannibalism, and
who during St. Jerome's time, never
fought in the Roman armies. St. Je-
rome, who flourished in the fourth cen-
tury, refers to a tribe, apparently ex-
tinct, anciently known as the 'Attacotti,'
whom he saw eating human flesh. That
tribe of evidently foreign nomads, who,
for a time, probably existed on the
Roman side of the Severus wall, were
not Scots, were clearly established by
Marcellinus, a historian who wrote dur-
ing the reign of Gratian (375 to 383 A. D.).
Marcellinus says that 'the Picts and Sax-
ons, Scots and Attacotti harassed the
Britons with constant miseries,' etc.,
showing plainly that the Scots and At-
tacotti were as distinct as the Scots and
Saxons. This view was also established
by the learned George Buchanan in his
history of Scotland, and was since con-
firmed by Gibbon in his Decline and
Fall of the Roman Empire. Cohorts of
Britons and Attacotti were on camp
service among the Roman Auxiliaries
in Gaul in St. Jerome's time, but there
is no record of any Scots fighting for
the Romans, indeed they always fought
against them. The name 'Attacotti' is
so foreign to any Scottish dialect, that
any person at all familiar with the lan-
guage of Caledonia, would see the ab-
surdity of supposing, let alone asserting,
that St. Jerome's human flesh eaters
were Scots.
Cor. Sec. C. S. of O.
Ottawa, March 25, 1896.

Reigns of the Popes.

The present Pope having celebrated
the nineteenth anniversary

BY ANSWERS WORTHY OF A
PLACE IN LITERATURE.

Samuel Weller's memorable evidence at a certain breach of promise is probably a "record" for the greatest number of happy answers in the least time, but there are authentic instances of actual utterance which certainly rival them in brilliance and appropriateness. The law courts, as we are imagined, furnish their full quota, but many are, perforce, unappreciable by those unacquainted with the peculiarities or the "argot" of the forum. Still, Lamb's chaffing description of a friend's maiden brief as the "first cause least understood" is incomprehensible enough, as is the quiet, pleasant "That is so, my lord," of a barrister to whom an irate judge had just observed, "I can't give you my name, Mr. So-and-so." "I, myself, in two small manors, my lord," said every ill bred, pompous counsel, to illustrate a question of property law. We all know that, Mr. Kewsey," observed the judge with suave courtesy, "with a smile of delight ran round the polished bar. "Look at me, Sir, and attend to what I shall ask you," thundered a learned counsel whose unfortunate "homeliness" of feature had gained him the sobriquet of the Veiled Prophet. "This is an English court," explained the witness quietly, "and you are no right to impose torture before giving the question."

prisoners, too, have a fair proportion of "happy answers" credited to them. These perhaps the best known are of a man who, when asked if he needed "guilty or not guilty," replied "he couldn't say till he had heard evidence, and the naive response of a prisoner to the usual question before sentence, "Have you anything to say, prisoner, before sentence is pronounced upon you?" "It's very kind of your honor, and if it's quite agreeable to the court I should like to say 'Good morning.'" On one occasion counsel in a certain drainage case submitted that the plaintiff, the Sewage Localization Company, had "no 'locus standi' in this matter." "Heaven forbid!" was the first ejaculation of the learned judge. Nothing akin to this was the answer the judge when complaint was made of a luckless process server had been expelled to swallow the writ he had endeavored to serve. "I hope," said his lordship gravely, "that the writ was made returnable in this court."

The "happy answers," owing their origin to Biblical or ecclesiastical allusions, are still more numerous, but in many cases are somewhat too adjectious for print. "He is a regular St. Paul!" said the final eulogy made by an enthusiastic friend of a certain needy clergyman whose chronic impunctuality had brought him into painfully frequent familiarity with the various processes of the law for the recovery of debts. "The bishop, whose assistance was being solicited, 'quite so. I am in-prisons oft!'" The pardonable injudicious enthusiasm of some clerical men over their manual services has even risen to many smart sayings, which, at any rate, "ben trovato." None, perhaps, is better than the familiar one of the exasperated visitor who, after being made to listen in torment to Gregorian chants cruelly murdered, was told that according to tradition those prisoners owed their origin to King David himself. The visitor, rendered reckless by his misery, retorted that he had often wondered why Saul threw that javelin at the royal palmist, but he quite understood it now.

divine is requested to have

careworn divine is reported to have said in reply to the ecstatic declaration of an intending Benedict that "nothing the world boasts a good wife," "Oh, yes, a bad husband often does, and—*consequenter* versa!" One would like to have seen the schoolgirl who, in reply to her brother's jeers and inquiry, "Why girls should be always kissing each other and men not?" said that, of course, was because girls had nothing "better" to kiss and men had—but perhaps she ended the question too deeply and delved into the fair cynic who, after a season or two of conquests, gave it as her opinion that men were like, colds, very easy to catch and very hard to get rid of. Few better things are recorded than the answer of Beaconsfield to the question how he felt after the change from the stormy scenes of the commons to the serene atmosphere of the lords. "Feel!" answered the statesman. "I feel as though I were dead and buried," and then, noticing for the first time that his questioner was a peer, he added, with a charming smile and bow, "and among the blessed spirits of the great and good." This adroit recovery from an unfortunate slip recalls the familiar story of the prince regent and his officer of marines. In those brave old days of free drinking the empty bottles which gathered apace were styled "marines," for what reason it is hard to say. The prince called to a servant and bade him "clear away those marines." An officer of that distinguished corps who was present resented the observation as being—to adopt the phraseology of Mr. Weller's mottle faced friend—"personal to the cloth," and requested an explanation. "My dear colonel," said his royal highness, with winning courtesy, "I called them marines because, like your fellows, they've done their duty and are ready to do it again." The apt replies in the language of compliment claim a literature of their own, but one must serve "pour indiquer les limites." "We shall never forget you," said a queen of society to one of her subjects who was making his adieu. "Your ladyship has now given me the only inducement not to return."—*London*

"THE CITIZEN."

1. "Picturesque Ireland," containing three volumes in one, and including the history, scenery, people, myths and folk-lore; the ancient abbeys, towers, castles and other monastic and attractive features by Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall. This work contains over 500 beautiful engravings, by noted artists, printed on paper made expressly for the book, bound in cloth, with black, gold and silver sides and black.

2. "Glimpses of the World," 268 full page views of places, sights and scenes all over the planet, from pictures by the celebrated traveler and lecturer, John L. Stoddard, one of the most beautiful and instructive volumes ever published, 550 pages, silk cloth binding.

3. "Pictorial Wonderland of Painting and Sculpture," from the best galleries of the world, embracing over 200 superb half-tone reproductions of the most famous medieval and modern masterpieces of art; cloth binding.

4. "Webster's Dictionary," bound in sheep, or half Russia, original edition revised and enlarged. This Dictionary contains every word that Noah Webster ever defined, and 10,000 additional words, 1,708 pages and 1,500 illustrations.

5. "Scenic America, or the

Beauties of the Western Hemisphere," 256 pages, half-tone pictures, with descriptions by John L. Stoddard. Bound

6. "The Farmer's Encyclopædia," by Prof. D. Wagner, the celebrated horse-tamer and trainer; a book that

To any Subscriber, who pays all arrears and subscription in advance, and brings in one additional paid up subscriber:

1. "The White House Cook Book," the best cook book ever printed, and most valuable in every household. Bound in cloth.

2. "Dainty Work for Pleasure and Profit," being practical lessons on all kinds of art work, needlework, designing, painting, china decorating, etc., made easy. Bound in cloth.

These two latter valuable household books are especially designed for the ladies.

3. "Barnum's Wild Beasts, Birds and Reptiles of the World," an exceedingly interesting publication, particularly adapted for students and the young; 514 pages, copiously illustrated, cloth binding.

4. "Conquering the Wilderness, or Heroes and Heroines of Pioneer Life and Adventure," by Col. Frank Triplett; 742 pages, illustrated; cloth binding.

5. "Tennyson's Poems," a complete and beautiful edition. Cloth bound.

To any Subscriber who pays all arrears and one year in advance, and who brings in one new paid up subscriber "The Victory Watch," adapted especially for workingmen

and persons with small incomes; a perfect time piece. To subscribers not in arrears who pay in advance, and bring in two new subscribers

All these offers are open for a reasonable time and advantage should be taken of them.

TERMS—The terms of subscription should be borne in mind, so as to avoid confusion. They are as follows: Individual subscriptions, \$2.50 ~~ann.~~ ^{ann.}; club subscriptions (not less than five members), \$7.50 ~~ann.~~ ^{ann.}. Remittances can be sent by Check, Post-Office Order, Express Order, or Registered Mail. Early attention to this announcement is respectfully requested. Call at THE CITIZEN office and see the splendid premiums

"THE CITIZEN" NEWSPAPER CO.,
22 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

**He Was the Ablest and Most Courageous
of the Emperor's Brothers.**

The younger brother had, after the first juvenile heats of radicalism, become a moderate republican, holding his convictions resolutely. Having opposed the hereditary consulate for Napoleon, he withdrew, unmindful of any reward he might have claimed for his services of Brumaire, to lead a life of study and cultivate his inborn literary tastes. On the death of his first wife, by whom he had two daughters, he married, in direct opposition to Napoleon's wishes, the beautiful and accomplished Mme. de Janberthon. This was in 1808. He had been importuned to put her away and lend himself to the project of buttressing the empire by himself accepting a crown and contracting a royal marriage. He was by far the ablest and most courageous of the Bonaparte brothers, but his heart was true, his principles were fixed, and he was utterly indifferent to the rise of Napoleonic empire.

It was with reluctance that he came to Mantua. There are two accounts of what happened there—that which has long been accepted of Napoleon offering and Lucien hotly refusing the crown of Portugal, with the hand of Prince Ferdinand for his daughter Charlotte, and been Etruria. Both accounts agree, however, that the bid was raised to the promise of Italy—all on condition that he should divorce his wife and rule in the interest of his brother's imperial power. Lucien disclaimed even this bribe, declaring that he would accept the crown, but that he would rule in the interests of his subjects, and that he would in no case consider a divorce. Angry words were spoken. Napoleon crushed in his hand a watch with which he had been trying, hissing out, that thus he would crush wills which opposed his. "I defy you to commit a crime," retorted Lucien.

Before parting there was a half reconciliation, and Napoleon requested that at least his brother's eldest daughter might be sent to Paris for use in his scheme of royal alliances. Lucien assented, and the child, a clever girl of about 14, was sent to live with Mme. Mere. She was thoroughly discontented and wrote bright, sarcastic letters to her stepmother, whom she loved, depicting the avarice of her grandmother and the foibles of her other relatives. These, like all other suspected letters of the time, were intercepted and read in the "cabinet noir." Their contents being made known to Napoleon, he sent the petulant, witty writer back to her father. Despairing of any support from Lucien or his family, Napoleon formally adopted his stepson Eugene, the viceroy, with a view to consolidating and confirming the Italian feeling of dependence on France.—Professor Sloane's "Life of Napoleon" in Century.

They Must Be Apprenticed Three Years and Pass Examination.

The Austrians take no chances with their barbers. They must be good, and the Barbers and Wigmakers' union of Vienna sees to it that they are. Provision is also made in their code for women barbers who desire to carry on the business of their husbands in case of the latter's death or illness.

But in order to do this the who must have been enrolled in the union as an apprentice for three years. Apprentices, by the rules of the union, must appear in Vienna in the presence of judges of the union and show their skill before they are allowed to open shops of their own.

A properly certified barber must have a knowledge of and pass an examination in shaving, hair cutting, hair curling and wigmaking, and during the period before the issuance of a certificate the poor and others who are frugal serve as subjects for experiment.

At the examination the young men have their razors dulled by four strokes in a pine plank, and they must then sharpen them. A subject is assigned to each, who must be tonsorially perfect, in the opinion of the judges, when the apprentice has released him.

After this a certificate is issued, and the apprentice serves two years as a journeyman before he may open a shop as an employer. The average age of apprentices when they begin to learn their trade is 13 years.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

When Economy Economises.
 "Will it pay?" should be the first question asked when looking over the old clothes with a view to making over. Time should be considered first, and if it can be put to a better use than let the

It can be put to a better use than let the garment go and buy a new one. If time will permit, then consider whether the garment will look well enough when completed to be satisfactory. Will it have a shabby, made over look, and, if so, will a quantity of new material remove that objection? Then consider the

expense of the new goods, make a few figures if necessary, and, once deciding that it is a paying investment, rip, cleanse and make, with a hearty faith in the good results.—*Ladies' Home*

A Good Thing.

Johnny (who has been watching a funeral for the first time)—Mamma, why do they all wear black?

Mamma—People always wear black when they have lost any of their family.
Johnny—And do they have to get everything new?
Mamma—Oh, I suppose so.

Johnny—Well, it's a good thing the Smiths' cat is black.—New York Journal.

The Chinese are believed to be the second people to manufacture paper from vegetable fiber. The Chinese animals place the invention at a date prob-

A lovely being scarcely formed or
molded, a rose with all its sweetest
leaves yet folded.—Byron.

WHAT AILED M'GUE?

He Tried to Break a Ram of the Habit of Frightening the Ladies.

Jim McGue, rancher, politician, philosopher and horse doctor, walked on the ferryboat with a crutch the other day. He also had one arm in a sling and his head bandaged.

"What's the matter, Jim?" inquired two of three acquaintances.

"I'll bet any man in the crowd \$20 he can butt harder and longer than any ram or billygoat in the state," responded Jim irrelevantly, "but I guess I've broken him of it."

"You look as if you had been broken some yourself," suggested one.

"Well, to tell the truth, I did get jammed around a little. I've been breaking a ram of the butting habit. This ram was raised a pet, and that's what makes him so sassy. He knows who to tackle too. He won't touch a man, because he knows he'd get a fence rail frazzled over his head, but a woman he will butt clear over into the next pasture."

"The other morning this ram jolted a lady friend of mine clear across the field and through a picket fence, and I thought it was about time to cure him of the habit. I put on an old calico dress, tied on an old sunbonnet, and, concealing a sledge hammer under my apron, sauntered down through the field."

"The minute the ram saw me he dropped all the business he had on hand and came over to have some fun with me. He squared off, shook his head and made a run for it. When I stepped to one side to get a good swing at him with a sledge hammer, the blamed old dress tripped me, and I fell down. I started to get up, but that ram was behind me, and I turned two somersaults before I hit the ground again. I didn't stand any chance at all. He just kept lifting me up until he got me over against the fence, and then he lit into me. He jammed me down against the fence, then backed off and hit me another crack, and then another and another, till he thought he'd broken every rib in my body. Finally he jammed me clear through the bottom rail, and I managed to crawl to the house."

"But I got even this morning. I had the hired men take a green oak log, dress it up in woman's clothes and set it swinging from the limb. That buck lost a horn the first time he hit it, and it wasn't long till the second went the same way. When I left it, he was meeting it half way every time it swung back at him, and I wouldn't wonder if he ain't worn down pretty close to the tail by this time."—San Francisco Post.

LITTLE CUT AMBER NOW.

A Pipe Mouthpiece Three Inches Long Worth From \$15 to \$18.

"Is that real amber?" asked the man as he held up a pipe before the dealer. The pipe was a handsome briar wood one, and it had a clear amber mouthpiece nearly three inches long. The price mark was \$3.50.

"Yes, it's real amber," said the dealer. "That is, it's as real as any amber you can get nowadays in a pipe. It is not cut from a piece of amber, but is made by a melting process. Ninety per cent of that mouthpiece is amber. The other 10 per cent is a composition used to harden it and make it stick together. Some years ago amber was plenty, and a pipe like that would have a mouthpiece of amber cut from a block and never melted. But the amber mines have practically given out, and you can't get any more big pieces. A piece of cut amber as long as that on the pipe you have there would be worth from \$12 to \$15, and it wouldn't be a bit better than the manufactured amber. It wouldn't be so durable and would not feel any better between the teeth."

"I was in England a year ago," said a man who had listened to the conversation, "and one of the largest pipe manufacturers there said that there had not been a piece of amber as long as three inches in the market for five years."

"That's so," said the pipe seller. "You may get a pipe with a genuine cut amber mouthpiece in some stores in New York, but if you look up its record you will find it was made eight or ten years ago and has been in stock. This composition is used today in expensive meerschaums as well as in briar woods."—New York Sun.

"The Christ of the Big Muddy."

"The Christ of the Big Muddy," also known as "Potter Christ," was a misguided individual who preached up and down the Missouri river about 25 years, particularly in the vicinity of Council Bluffs, Ia. He claimed to be the "Messenger of the New Covenant" as prophesied in Malachi, sec. iii, 1; also "The Deliverer," Romans xi, 26; "Everlasting Father," Isaiah ix, 6; the second Adam, the Lord from heaven, I Corinthians xv, 45. Besides the above he claimed several other divine titles, among them "Shiloh," "Morning Star," "Prince Michael," etc. He published a book entitled "Revelations Given by Inspiration of God For the Salvation of the Whole World." I have no record of what finally became of this eccentric individual. Some authorities list him among the "False Christs," but none that I have consulted tells where he was born or when and how he died.—St. Louis Republic.

Origin of the Term "Card."

Here is an extract from a letter of C. W. Ernst: "Boston has added many words to our mother tongue. 'A card' meaning a personal statement in newspapers, is a Boston term and dates back to early times, when men paid their compliments to objectionable crown ministers by printing a 'card' in the newspapers. The idea took immediately, and is still popular. When Robinson & Jones give their workmen a Christmas turkey each, the workmen are apt to put a 'card' in the local paper. This odd use of the word originated in Boston before the Revolution. Like all Boston inventions, it is convenient and 'real cute.'"—Boston Journal.

Society Directory.

ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS.

STATE OFFICERS.

State President, John T. Keating, 5610 Jackson av.
State Vice-President, E. J. Kelly, Army Block, Ottawa, Ill.
State Recording Secretary, Daniel McGlynn, 1235 Gay av., E. St. Louis, Ill.
State Treasurer, Jas. Costello, Bloomington, Ill.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

County President, L. Henely, Twenty-seventh-st. and Lake Shore.
County Vice-President, W. J. Doherty, 1253 Forty-seventh-st.
County Recording Secretary, F. J. Conroy, 493 Thirty-fifth-st.
County Financial Secretary, Joseph J. Lamb, 608 Third-st.
County Treasurer, M. E. Lynch, 520 W. Erie-st.
Sergeant-at-Arms, James Gannon.
Doorkeeper, William Barrett.
The County Board meets the Second Sunday of each month at 83 Madison street, Hall 2, at 3 p. m.

DIVISION OFFICERS.

DIVISION 1.

President, M. J. Maloney, Room 306, 120 Randolph-st.
Vice President, Michael Tuohy.
Recording Secretary, Patrick Ryan, 209 S. Peoria-st.
Financial Secretary, Wm. Territt.
Treasurer, Jerry O'Brien.
Meets First Friday of each month in Father Mathew hall, Taylor and Miller streets, at 8 p. m.

DIVISION 2.

President, John J. Hanrahan, 246 E. Forty-third-st.
Vice President, Thomas McHugh.
Recording Secretary, Thomas J. Sherlock, 185 E. Superior-st.
Financial Secretary, James Regan.
Treasurer, William C. Moore.
Meets Second Thursday each month at Unity hall, 77 Thirty-first-st., 8 p. m.

DIVISION 3.

President, John J. Cullinane, 3045 Deering-st.
Vice President, James J. Perkins.
Recording Secretary, Henry J. Lyons, 193 W. North-av.
Financial Secretary, Pat'k J. Mahony.
Treasurer, Luke H. Lyons.
Meets First Sunday each month at 3 p. m. in Flynn's hall, North-av. and Robey-st.

DIVISION 4.

President, Michael Blake, 708 Thirty-first-st.
Vice President, William Loftus.
Recording Secretary, James H. Brennan, Palmer House.
Financial Secretary, Daniel Collins.
Treasurer, William McAvoy.
Meets First Sunday each month at 2:30 p. m. in Mathel's hall, Canalport and Union-av.

DIVISION 5.

President, James J. Brennan, 939 S. Ashland-av.
Vice President, William Martin.
Recording Secretary, Alex Cusack, 60 Nixon-st.
Financial Secretary, Tim Cullinane.
Treasurer, Thomas Donovan.
Meets First Thursday of each month in Horan's hall, Halsted and Harrison-sts., at 8 p. m.

DIVISION 6.

President, P. G. Maguire, 4465 Princeton-av.
Vice President, John Doody.
Recording Secretary, M. J. Goldin, 4417 Union-av.
Financial Secretary, James F. Ryan.
Treasurer, Martin Fanning.
Meets First Sunday of each month in Foley's hall, 712 W. Forty-third-st., at 2:30 p. m.

DIVISION 7.

President, Wm. Sullivan, 235 Washburn-av.
Vice President, Patrick Behan.
Recording Secretary, Patrick Foley, 2703 Hickory-st.
Financial Secretary, Jas. E. O'Brien.
Treasurer, Mark Hardin.
Meets Second Sunday each month in Dougherty's hall, 446 W. Twelfth-st., at 7:30 p. m.

DIVISION 8.

President, P. J. O'Sullivan, 117 E. Erie-st.
Vice President, Hugh J. Gleason.
Recording Secretary, Eugene P. Nolan, 289 E. Erie-st.
Financial Secretary, O. J. Cullen.
Treasurer, R. G. McHugh.
Meets First and Third Saturdays each month at 62 N. Clark-st., at 8 p. m.

DIVISION 9.

President, D. M. Duggan, 329 Ninety-second-st.
Vice President, Thomas A. Foley.
Recording Secretary, Thomas White, 532 Ninety-fifth-st.
Financial Secretary, Michael Clark.
Treasurer, Owen Aborn.
Meets First and Third Fridays each month in Union Bank building, South Chicago, at 8 p. m.

DIVISION 10.

President, P. J. Cummings, 4125 State-st.
Vice President, James Small.
Recording Secretary, Michael Maloy, 735 Dexter-st.
Financial Secretary, Patrick Ryan.
Treasurer, William Webb.
Meets First Friday of each month in Webb's hall, 4430 Westworth-av., 8 p. m.

DIVISION 11.

President, Hugh J. Bradshaw, 263 Washburn-av.
Vice President, James F. Murray.
Recording Secretary, Thos. E. Bradshaw, 263 Washburn-av.
Financial Secretary, Daniel Kirby.
Treasurer, Michael J. Connery.
Meets Second and Fourth Thursdays each month in Anchor hall, Grand-av. and Paulina-st., at 8 p. m.

DIVISION 12.

President, F. J. Conroy, 493 Thirty-fifth-st.
Vice President, J. F. Lyons.
Recording Secretary, Mat Corcoran, 3827 Westworth-av.
Financial Secretary, P. B. Flanagan.
Treasurer, Rev. D. J. Crimmins.
Meets First and Third Wednesdays of each month at S. W. corner of Thirty-ninth-st. and Westworth-av., at 8 p. m.

DIVISION 13.

President, John E. Long, 2991 Archer av.
Vice President, P. F. Conway.
Recording Secretary, Daniel Jordan, 2933 Archer av.
Financial Secretary, D. J. Sullivan.
Treasurer, S. J. Moloney.
Meets First and Third Thursdays each month in K. of P. hall, 3001 Archer av., at 8 p. m.

DIVISION 14.

President, P. J. Buck, 2218 Dearborn street.
Vice President, Ed J. Hanley.
Recording Secretary, F. J. Clingen, 8 South Lincoln st.
Financial Secretary, T. J. McGuire.
Treasurer, Patrick McDonnell.
Meets First and Third Wednesdays in Prosperity hall, Eighteenth and State sts., at 8 p. m.

DIVISION 15.

President, James W. Breen, 5241 Morgan st.
Vice President, John Henry.
Recording Secretary, Michael Daly, 5511 Halsted st.
Financial Secretary, P. J. Shine.
Treasurer, Michael Duffy.
Meets First Sunday of each month in Michael's hall, 51st and Peoria sts.

DIVISION 16.

President, Thomas McMahon, 5818 Justice st.
Vice President, Patrick McMahon.
Recording Secretary, Jas. Flannigan, 311 E. Fortieth st.
Financial Secretary, James Meeney.
Treasurer, John J. McGinty.
Meets Fourth Sunday each month in Bishop's hall, 4632 Ashland avenue, at 2:30 p. m.

DIVISION 17.

President, Martin Mulcahy, 2833 Fifth avenue.
Vice President, Lawrence Henely.
Recording Secretary, Roger Mulcahy, 3011 Wallace st.
Financial Secretary, Joseph Burke.
Treasurer, P. J. O'Brien.
Meets First Wednesday each month in Ledy's hall, Thirty-first-st. and Westworth-av., at 8 p. m.

DIVISION 18.

President, Martin Loftus, 2240 West Kinzie street.
Vice President, James Collins.
Recording Secretary, James Dineen, 2222 West Kinzie st.
Financial Secretary, James Donovan.
Treasurer, Peter O'Neill.
Meets Last Friday of each month in Schoenhofen's hall, Forty-third-av. and West Lake street, at 8 p. m.

DIVISION 19.

President, James Thomas, 4527 Dryer street.
Vice President, Thomas O'Shea.
Recording Secretary, Timothy Kelly, 3435 Emerald av.
Financial Secretary, T. J. Waldron.
Treasurer, Michael Kennedy.
Meets First Thursday each month in Qualey's hall, 3749 S. Halsted street.

DIVISION 20.

President, Joseph J. Lamb, 608 Third-st.
Vice President, Michael Sullivan.
Recording Secretary, John J. Quinlan, 502 Twenty-sixth-st.
Financial Secretary, P. McDonald.
Treasurer, Michael O'Grady.
Meets Second and Fourth Friday at 2901 Union-av., at 8 p. m.

DIVISION 21.

President, Patrick Stenson, 1194 Clybourn av.
Vice President, Ed O'Connor.
Recording Secretary, David Madden, 83 Tyson-av.
Financial Secretary, James Gayer.
Treasurer, Patrick McGowan.

DIVISION 22.

President, James Noonan, Lamont, Ill.
Vice President, J. S. Carrier.
Recording Secretary, T. H. Finegan, Lamont, Ill.
Financial Secretary, A. J. Runyon.
Treasurer, J. W. McCarthy.

DIVISION 23.

President, William J. Doherty, 1259 W. Forty-seventh-st.
Vice President, John McGaughan.
Recording Secretary, P. J. O'Brien, 4951 Wood st.
Financial Secretary, James McCann.
Treasurer, Patrick Grace.
Meets First Sunday of each month in Schumacher's hall, 4650 Ashland av., at 3 p. m.

DIVISION 24.

President, John W. Farley, LaGrange, Ill.
Vice President, Michael Galvin.
Recording Secretary, P. W. Rowe, Box 312, LaGrange, Ill.
Financial Secretary, Edward Dooley.
Treasurer, Patrick Close.

DIVISION 25.

President, William Mulligan, 723 W. Twenty-second-st.
Vice President, John D. Maloney.
Recording Secretary, Thos. D. Fitzgerald, 1006 S. Robey st.
Financial Secretary, Terence Collins.
Treasurer, John T. Conway.
Meets First Tuesday at 8 p. m. and Third Sunday at 2:30 p. m. in Flanagan's hall, W. Twenty-second and Robey sts.

DIVISION 26.

President, P. J. Reynolds, 5540 State street.
Vice President, Thomas Killoughy.
Recording Secretary, Hugh McNally, 345 Bristol-st.
Financial Secretary, W. F. Garrity.
Treasurer, Lawrence Reynolds.
Meets Second Saturday each month in Schell's hall, Fifty-first-st. and Westworth-av., at 8 p. m.

DIVISION 29.

President, Patrick Keys, 2393 116th st., Kensington.
Vice President, John Maguire.
Recording Secretary, William Byrne, Box 1329, Pullman, Ill.
Financial Secretary, P. J. Tully.
Treasurer, Charles Corkey.
Meets First and Third Thursdays of each month in Holy Rosary church basement, 113th st. and South Park av., at 8 p. m.

DIVISION 30.

President, Thomas Heelan, 10810 Calhoun av.
Vice President, P. J. Conway.
Recording Secretary, Patrick Kerr, 10808 Torrence av.
Financial Secretary, John Conlin.
Treasurer, C. Duffy.
Meets Third Sunday of each month in Link's hall, 10716 Torrence av., 7:30 p. m.

DIVISION 35.

President, Patrick F. Holden.
Vice President, Michael J. O'Brien.
Recording Secretary, James Gannon, 3656 Emerald av.
Financial Secretary, P. O'Gorman.
Treasurer, Michael Kavanaugh.
Meets First Wednesday each month in Columbia hall, Thirty-seventh and Halsted sts., at 8 p. m.

DIVISION 36.

President, John T. Keating, 5610 Jackson av.
Vice President, John J. Dwyer.
Recording Secretary, Wm. H. McMahon, 5483 Lake av.
Financial Secretary, Bartley Owens.
Treasurer, Andrew Ledwidge.
Meets Second and Fourth Fridays of each month in Bagley's hall, 192 Fifty-fifth st., at 8 p. m.

DIVISION 37.

President, John P. Doherty, 6359 Honors st.
Vice President, Thomas Kelly.
Recording Secretary, John P. Deenen.
Financial Secretary, M. H. Hoey.
Treasurer, Patrick Prendergast.
Meets Second Thursday each month in Broomstead hall, Sixty-third and Halsted sts., at 8 p. m.

HIBERNIAN KNIGHTS.

COMPANY A.

Captain, William J. Doherty, 1253 Forty-seventh-st.
First Lieutenant, P. H. Sheridan.
Second Lieutenant, P. J. O'Brien.

COMPANY B.

Captain, Patrick Kennedy.
First Lieutenant, James Thomas.
Second Lieutenant, Jeremiah O'Shea.

Catholic Knights and Ladies of America.

ST. MARY'S BRANCH No. 35.

President, L. Henely, 3244 Graves place.
Vice President, Emma Lonergan.
Recording Secretary, Helen Henely, 3244 Graves place.
Financial Secretary, Margaret Roche.
Treasurer, Jane Cummings.
Meets First and Third Sunday in Hall B, 206 LaSalle st.

A GOPHER AS A HYPNOTIST.

Held by Its Glittering Eye, a Rabbit Awaiting Certain Death.

A gopher snake at Escondido has been the cause of much earnest discussion among local naturalists recently. The question discussed was, "Do Snakes Charm or Hypnotize Their Prey?" One of the naturalists had the unusual but fortunate experience at Escondido of happening upon a large gopher snake just as the reptile was about to overcome a trembling cottontail rabbit and envelop the animal in its deadly coils. For some time the naturalist watched the snake's movements.

It was within 10 or 12 inches of the apparently fascinated rabbit. Silently and almost imperceptibly the snake had wormed its way nearer and nearer to the victim. Its eyes glistened with an intense brightness. Not a movement did the snake make which might alarm the timid rabbit. The forked tongue, which to the eye of a human being is so repulsive and intended to be terrifying, appeared to exert an entirely different influence upon the mind of the innocent rabbit.

This darting tongue excited the victim's curiosity or caused the animal to concentrate its mind on the snake's tongue as to throw that mind into a hypnotic condition of such strength that it could not break the spell and run away from impending death. The forked tongue darted out of the snake's mouth almost as regularly and rapidly as the needle of a sewing machine rises and falls in the cloth. The little body crept nearer and nearer. The rabbit was motionless. Its eye was fixed on the pleasing eye of the snake. Even the waving of the wind kissed shrubs about the rabbit failed to break the spell, and softly and slowly grim death in snake form wreathed its folds about the creature. Then was the spell broken.

To the naturalist who watched the capture of the rabbit it appeared as if the snake had certainly fascinated the animal. As a gopher snake is not poisonous and has no well developed fangs, its only means of killing prey is by constriction. In order to catch an animal it seems almost necessary for the snake to fascinate the victim.—Washington Post.

HE HESITATED.

But the Lover Discovers That His Objection Was a Mistaken One.

The dotting father was reflective. "You will find Mabel a splendid housekeeper," he said at last. "The lover's face was blanched. 'I had not heard of her accomplishments in that direction,' he said hesitatingly.

"Then it must come to you in the nature of a glorious surprise," returned her father, "for I assure you there is no more careful housekeeper in the city."

"I presume," faltered the young man, "that she takes a very pardonable pride in her ability in this line."

"Of course, of course. She is naturally proud of her economical management of a household."

The young man groaned. "I never knew but one woman who was considered a really first class housekeeper," he said, "and I had hoped that Mabel would have some of those traits. I do not like to eat up to an average."

"Eat up to an average!" exclaimed the old man. "Yes. According to my understanding of the subject, a good housekeeper is one who allows no waste. She studies your hunger and your capacity for about a week, strikes an average and then insists that you must eat up to it ever after. If you don't eat enough, she grumbles about the waste, and if you eat too much, somebody will find a shortage, and she will call your attention to the fact that you were far below the average the day before and caused considerable waste."

"I see your point," returned the old man, "but you misunderstood me. I said she was a good housekeeper, not a good boarding house keeper."—Chicago Post.

Entirely New Watch Offer FOR "CITIZEN" SUBSCRIBERS.

We have decided to revise our Watch Offers in such a way that each subscriber may find a watch to suit his or her taste and need. The fame of the Waltham and Elgin factories is not confined to this country. It is considered a great thing abroad to own one of these wonderful watches. In our offers we select the best examples of these watches for the money asked. The arrangement under which the watches are purchased is entirely in the interest of our subscribers. There is no retailer's profit, middlemen's profit added, and no jobber's profit, no profit added because of the capital invested or because of the risk of bad debts; no profit to cover cost of heavy rentals, of salaries and expenses of traveling men—none of those costly incidents which always come out of the last purchaser is in it at all. By this arrangement you purchase practically direct from the factory's agent. When a purchaser receives a watch he may submit it to an expert, and if, at the end of three days, he is satisfied that the watch is not up to the guarantee he should at once return it to this office, when his money will be refunded in full. NO WATCHES WILL BE SENT C.O.D., and no samples can be sent. Every watch is guaranteed to be the latest product of the Waltham or Elgin factories, whichever the purchaser may select. These offers will not continue long, and on this account subscribers should order promptly.

NO. 100—WALTHAM OR ELGIN.

WATCH, PRICE \$3.75.

No. 100—A man's size Waltham or Elgin watch, containing seven jewels, compensation balance and safety pinion, stem-winding and pendant-setting apparatus, and all the latest improvements. The case is put in solid nickel silver, open face, dust proof case, screw back and bezel; the crystal is made of heavy plate glass so as to withstand any strain. We will send this watch to subscribers by registered mail for.....\$3.75

NO. 101—ELGIN OR WALTHAM BAR-GAIN. MEN'S SIZE, PRICE \$6.50.

Sometimes it is desirable for all persons to study economy in making purchases in preference to other considerations. In order to accommodate such we have procured a new style of case, in which we put a high-class Waltham or Elgin movement. By this combination any one may secure a watch equal to the best in running qualities, and as durable as those of the highest price, and as precise and accurate as any piece of human mechanism for the measurement of time.

We save our readers money, in the first instance by cheapening the case, and in the second by handling it without reference to profit. The case with which this watch is furnished is made of stiffened silver. In other words, in order to give strength sufficient to make the case durable without making the metal thick and heavy, the silver is strengthened by a nickel plate, introduced in such a manner as to be entirely hidden, and, were it not explained, the purchaser would not be able to tell it from a heavy solid coin-silver case. This watch does not come in hunting-case—open face only, with a heavy beveled plate-glass crystal, strong, durable and beautiful. The dial is marked in either Roman or Arabic characters. In order to prevent the possibility of the hands catching, the dial upon which the second hand is mounted is sunk below the level of the surrounding face. This is emphatically a watch for the times, and costs such a trifle that any one can afford to buy it, simply with a view to carrying it for a few years until the return of general prosperity, when the movement may be changed into a gold case. This watch will be sent, delivery guaranteed, to any address in the United States for.....\$6.50

NO. 102—OPEN FACE GOLD WATCH. MEN'S SIZE, PRICE \$11.50.

This is an Elgin or Waltham movement, open face, with beveled glass crystal, warranted to wear like solid gold for fifteen years; stem wind and stem set, containing seven jewels, compensation balance, safety pinion, patent Breguet hair spring hardened and tempered in form. This watch is a great bargain and a perfect timepiece. The case is handsomely engraved. We send this watch, delivery guaranteed, to any of our readers in this country for.....\$11.50

NO. 103—GOLD HUNTING-CASE ELGIN OR WALTHAM MEN'S SIZE WATCH, PRICE \$14.25.

This watch is a very stylish, reliable timepiece, made upon the famous Riverside model, which is thinner than the ordinary style of movement. In other words, a watch made on this model is materially less in thickness than others from front to back when the cases are closed. This form does not arise from any less metal in the case, but from the mechanical style of the movement; its advantage is in being less bulky when carried in the vest pocket. Both the Elgin and Waltham Companies now make this style of movement, which has the stem set and stem wind, seven jewels, compensation balance, safety pinion, patent Breguet hair spring hardened and tempered in form. The case is warranted to wear like solid gold for fifteen years, and is nicely engraved. We send this watch to any of our readers, delivery guaranteed, for.....\$14.25

"APPLETON TRACY & CO., WALTHAM, MEN'S SIZE.

The "Appleton Tracy & Co." movement is one of the celebrated watches of the world. The works are full-jeweled, with 15 extra-fine red ruby jewels in solid gold settings, compensation balance, safety pinion, stem winding and setting, Breguet hair spring, special adjustment to temperature, isochronism position, and all the very latest improvements. This watch took the first prize at the World's Exposition in Paris against all competitors, both American and foreign. We will deliver this watch to any address in the United States, works as above, in any of the following cases:

104 is a solid 14-kt. U. S. assay, 40 dwt. hunting case, engine turned.....\$40.00
105 is a 15-year gold-filled hunting case, handsomely engraved.....\$22.50
106 is a 15-year gold-filled open face case handsomely engraved.....\$20.00
107 is a 2-oz. coin silver open face, or hunting case, engine turned.....\$17.50
108 is a solid nickel silver open face, dust-proof case.....\$13.90

OFFICIAL RAILROAD WATCH.

Many of the railroad companies of the country, in order to avoid accidents that might arise from any discrepancy in time-pieces, have compelled their conductors and engineers to carry a specified watch. This in many cases is what is known as the Crescent Street Move-

ment, made at the Waltham Watch Co., Waltham, Mass. This movement comes in various cases more or less expensive, according to material. The movement in all the cases, however, is the same. The movement is stem wind and stem set, 17 ruby jewels in solid gold settings, compensation balance, adjusted to temperature, isochronism and position, patent Breguet hair spring, hardened and tempered in form, fine glass enamel double sunk dial, one of the finest full-plate movements in the world.

109 is a 14-kt. solid gold U. S. assay, 40 dwt. hunting case, engine turned.....\$50.00
110 is a 14-kt. gold-filled hunting, engine turned case, 20 years.....\$35.00
111 is a 14-kt. gold-filled, open face, engine turned case, 20 years.....\$33.00
112 is a solid coin silver, 2 oz., engine turned case.....\$25.00
113 is a solid nickel silver, open face, screw case, dust proof.....\$25.00

The American Watch Co., at Waltham, has made a reduction in the price of its 15-jewel movements, and take the first opportunity to give our readers the advantage of the new price list, and offer the following described bargains:

No. 114. PRICE \$14.00—No. 114 is an open face, 15-jewel in settings, compensation balance, patent Breguet hair spring, hardened and tempered in form; white porcelain dial, stem wind and pendant set; in a gold-filled, engraved or engine turned pattern case; warranted to wear like solid gold for 15 years. We will send this watch to any address, delivery guaranteed, for the sum of only.....\$14.00

No. 115. PRICE \$9.00—Our second watch under this offer is No. 115, which is a 15-jewel American Waltham watch, either nickel or gilt movement, containing 15 jewels in settings, compensation balance, patent Breguet hair spring, hardened and tempered in form; white porcelain dial, stem wind and pendant set; either Roman or Arabic characters; it is in a solid, nickel silver, open face case, with a heavy French beveled plate glass crystal. We will send this watch to any of our readers, post paid, delivery guaranteed, for only.....\$9.00

No. 116. PRICE \$17.50—Our third offer is No. 116, which is a 15-jewel American Waltham, stem wind and set, compensation balance, patent Breguet hair spring, hardened and tempered in form; white porcelain dial; either Roman or Arabic

3.50 TO INTRODUCE OUR
BRIAR HILL LUMP COAL,
A Perfect Domestic Fuel,
We will deliver a sample order at your residence for \$3.50
per ton. Anthracite Coal at lowest price.

CLEAR COAL & MINING CO.,
Room 66, 159 LaSalle St. PHONE MAIN 3262.

McAVOY BREWING COMPANY

2349 South Park Avenue.

PURE LAGER BEER. FINE BOTTLED EXPORT.

AUSTIN J. DOYLE, President.
ADAM OETSEIFEN, Vice-President.
H. T. BELLAMY, Secretary and Treasurer.
Telephone South 257.

WALTER J. GIBBONS,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
27 North Clark Street, Room 14.
Residence 225 Osgood Street.
TELEPHONE NORTH 53.

DELANEY & MURPHY,
WHOLESALE
LIQUOR DEALERS.

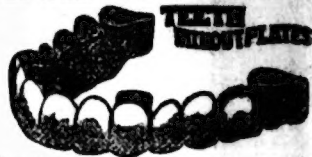
Importers of
FINE WINES AND BRANDIES,
Western Agents for Power &
Sons Dublin Whisky and
O.V.H. Scotch Whisky.
Exclusive Owners of
Ben Franklin Pure Rye.
10 & 12 Wabash Av,
CHICAGO.

J. M. CRENNAN & CO.
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
CIGARS.
Sole Agents for

CRENNAN'S
LA CARINA
CIGARS.
122 & 124 WABASH AVENUE,
CHICAGO.

JOHN NAGHTEN. M. J. NAGHTEN
John Naghten & Co.,
INSURANCE.
A Specialty made of Insuring Churches,
Church Property, Academies,
School Houses and Dwell-
ings, at Reasonable
Rates.
181 LaSalle-st, Chicago

DR. A. F. CONROY,
DENTIST,
122 WABASH AV., 5TH FLOOR.



Set of Teeth.....\$4.00
Best Set.....8.00
22k. Gold Crowns.....4.75
Silver Filling......30
Gold Filling.....1.00
Bridge Work, per tooth.....5.00
Gold Plates.....30.00



Harelip or Cleft, Palate Cancers, Tumors and all diseases of the mouth a Specialty. Consultation Free. Children's teeth examined free on Saturday from 2 to 4 p. m.

SULLIVAN & HEALY, LAWYERS, 522 REAPER BLOCK, 97 CLARK ST.
STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF Cook—ss. Circuit Court of Cook County. March Term, A. D. 1896. J. E. Desebaugh vs. The National Blower Company, a corporation organized and doing business under the laws of the State of Wisconsin. Attachment: No. 133,710.

Public Notice is hereby given to the said The National Blower Company, a corporation, etc., that a Writ of Attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois, dated February 28, 1896, at the suit of the above-named plaintiff and against the lands, goods, chattels, rights, moneys, credits and effects of the said defendant The National Blower Company, for the sum of Three Hundred (\$300) Dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County to execute.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said defendant The National Blower Company, shall personally appear before the said Circuit Court of Cook County on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago on the Third Monday of April A. D. 1896, give bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said plaintiff and so much of the lands, goods, chattels, rights, moneys, credits and effects attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same.

FRANK J. GAULTER, Clerk.
Sullivan & Healy, Attorneys.

TELEPHONE MAIN 4983.

PABST
MILWAUKEE BEER
IS FAMOUS
PABST HAS MADE IT SO
ASK FOR PABST

CHICAGO MAIN OFFICE,

CORNER INDIANA and DESPLAINES STREETS

RICHARD DEUTSCH, Manager.

Sold Everywhere Try It

CONRAD SEIPP
Brewing
Company,
FOOT OF 27th STREET,
CHICAGO, ILL.
Telephone 8350.
BREWERS and BOTTLERS of the
CELEBRATED SALVATOR BEER
PILSENER BEER

NEW ILLUSTRATED EDITION OF IRELAND



ITS HISTORY, SCENERY, PEOPLE
ITS ANCIENT MYTHS and Folk Lore
ITS ANCIENT ABBEYS, TOWERS, CASTLES
and other Romantic and attractive features
BY MR. AND MRS. J. C. HALL

PREMIUM OFFERED

To Anyone Who Sends in Two New Subscribers Besides Their Own
Subscriptions. All Paid In Advance.

JAMES BURNS

ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT

Estimates for Cost of Construction Furnished
Free of Charge.

183-189 Dearborn St., Rooms 601 and 602
Adams Express Building, Chicago.

SULLIVAN & HEALY, ATTORNEYS, 522 REAPER BLOCK.

ESTATE OF JOHN BOETTCHER, DECEASED. ed—All persons having claims against the estate of John Boettcher, deceased, are hereby notified and requested to attend and present such claims to the Probate Court of Cook County, Illinois, for the purpose of having the same adjusted at a term of said court, to be held at the Probate Court room, in the city of Chicago, in said Cook County, on the third Monday of June, A. D. 1896, being the 15th day thereof. Dated Chicago, April 10, 1896.

JOHN F. BOETTCHER, Administrator.
Sullivan & Healy, Attorneys.

When Going to Europe
OR SENDING FOR
YOUR FRIENDS

BE SURE TO SECURE PASSAGE
BY ONE OF THE

MAGNIFICENT MAIL STEAMERS

OF THE FAMOUS

White Star Line

The most Successful and Popular of all Ocean Lines.



MAJESTIC. TEUTONIC.
10,000 Tons. 562 Feet. 562 Feet. 10,000 Tons.
BRITANNIC. GERMANIC.

SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY FROM

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL,

Calling at QUEENSTOWN to Land and

Embark Passengers and Mails.

Tickets to and from the principal English, Scotch, Welsh, Irish, French, German and Scandinavian ports.

Drafts and Money Orders for sale at lowest rates. Apply to the nearest agent, or to the Company's offices.

H. MAITLAND KERSEY, General Agent,
29 BROADWAY, N. Y.

S. TENNEY FRENCH, General Western Agent,
244 S. Clark Street,
CHICAGO.

KEELEY

Brewing Co.

MALTSTERS

AND

Lager Beer Brewers,

TWENTYEIGHT ST. & COTTAGE GROVE AV

CHICAGO ILL.

D. H. Heffron.

RICHARD WINE CO.

WINE CO.

IMPORTED WINES & LIQUORS

24 VAN BUREN ST. Chicago, Ill.

GORE'S FIREPROOF HOTEL.

This splendid hotel, newly furnished, and equipped throughout in first-class style, is conducted on the European plan, and is worthy the attention of all visitors to the city, being centrally located on South Clark-st., near VanBuren, which is the heart of the business district. The rooms are commodious, well-appointed, and can be obtained at a reasonable charge. The Restaurant is first-class in every respect, and is one of the most extensively patronized in the city.

P. H. HEFFRON,
MANAGER

FRANK SAYER OSBORNE,
PROPRIETOR.

COOKE BREWING CO.,

27th St. and Cottage Grove Av.

CHICAGO, U. S. A.

BREWERS AND BOTTLERS OF "COOKE'S IMPERIAL BEER."

This Beer was awarded the GOLD MEDAL, together with seven of the HIGHEST AWARDS, which the Cooke Brg. Co. received at World's Columbian Exposition, held at Chicago, Illinois, A. D. 1893. The Medals and Awards were received on the strength of the Chemical Analysis made by the U. S. Government Chemist, which is a guarantee to the public of its purity and healthful qualities.

JAMES MAHER,
Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law.

79 Clark Street,

ROOM 14. CHICAGO.

AMERICAN LINE
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
THE ONLY TRANSATLANTIC LINE CARRYING THE AMERICAN FLAG.



New York - Southampton - London

EVERY WEDNESDAY.

The shortest and most convenient route to London.

No transfer by tender—No delay.

Passengers land at Empress Dock, avoiding inconvenience and exposure of transfer by tender.

Philadelphia - Queenstown - Liverpool

EVERY SATURDAY.

Tickets to and from the principal English, Scotch, Irish, German and Scandinavian Ports.

Local Agents in all the principal towns in the United States.

Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland for sale.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
32 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO.

FRANCIS C. BROWN, West. Gen. Pass. Ag't.

NO CURE. NO PAY.
DR. KEAN,

THE EMINENT SPECIAL PHYSICIAN.

ESTABLISHED 1864

157 South Clark St., Chicago, I.L.

FOR SAFETY, COMFORT AND SPEED

TAKE THE OLD RELIABLE

CUNARD MAIL LINE

which has made the fastest time on record

5 DAYS 27 HOURS

The New Twin-Screw Steamship,

LUCANIA and CAMPANIA

620 ft. Long, 12,000 Tons, 30,000 H.-P.

The Largest, Fastest and Most Magnificent

UMBRIA, ETRURIA, AURANIA, SERVIA,

520 ft. Long, 9,500 Tons, 14,000 Horse-power,

and other Floating Palaces, comprising an incomparable fleet.

Saturday Sailings from New York, Boston and Liverpool calling at Queenstown.

Unmatched Speed—Cabin and Stowage accommodations at low rates.

SEND FOR YOUR FRIENDS

by this line which has been running over 30 years, and never lost a passenger's life.